

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

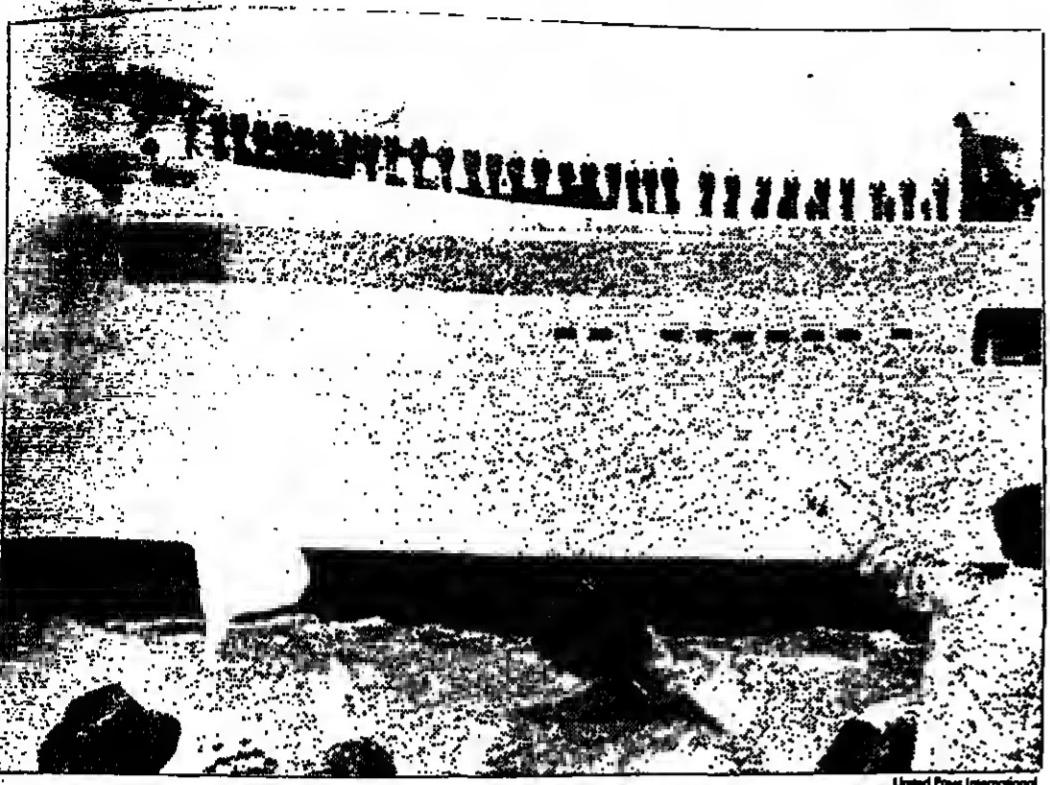
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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1982

Established 1887



British seamen line the deck of the aircraft carrier Invincible as it leaves Portsmouth.

## Saudis' Defense of Nigerian Prices Seen as Biggest OPEC Test Since '73

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

RIVADH — The government of Saudi Arabia believes that a break from OPEC's price structure now would trigger a dramatic downward spiral in prices, temporarily shatter the producers' cartel and create long-term instability in energy markets, according to knowledgeable Saudi and Western sources.

This is why Saudi Arabia, although a moderate voice in OPEC, has committed itself to defending the OPEC price level, taking on the major oil companies in defense of Nigeria, OPEC's most vulnerable member in the current buyers' market.

The confrontation is the biggest test for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries since Saudi Arabia led the 1973 oil em-

bargo that precipitated the energy crisis, the sources said.

"The Saudis have to win this one — otherwise OPEC could fold its tent for the foreseeable future," said a Western diplomat who monitors Saudi policy. Similar evaluations came from oil analysts, Saudi officials and other diplomats, some of whom have discussed the situation recently with Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

## Rumors of Collapse

"A campaign is being waged to give the impression that OPEC's collapse is imminent," Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said on Kuwait television.

Saudi Arabia is demanding that major oil companies keep buying oil from Nigeria although cheaper oil of similar quality is available from non-OPEC producers such as

Britain and Mexico. Saudi Arabia wants to prevent Nigeria from having to cut its price, thereby triggering a price-cutting scramble.

The threat of Saudi sanctions has extracted compliance from Mobil, which has a big stake in Saudi Arabia, but Gulf and Shell, which are less dependent on Saudi Arabia, are proving more resistant.

If the OPEC threat fails, Saudi Arabia envisages a deeper cut in production, which seems likely anyway, to tighten the market, the sources said. The Saudi government — the only OPEC government in a financial and political position to do so — also has considered a \$1-billion loan to help Nigeria.

## Review of OPEC Position

The hope of the Saudi leadership is that oil prices will firm up by late June, when oil companies normally start stocking for winter, the sources said.

But Saudi officials have conceded to diplomats that OPEC's position may have to be reviewed if the organization's show of force fails to influence market psychology and restore prices.

"In the present circumstances, any cut could start prices spiraling downward; the floor could be as low as the North Sea production cost of \$12 a barrel," said a source closely acquainted with the Saudi analysis of the issue.

It would have a double effect: Pan American oil companies would try to unload their oil stock even faster, worsening the glut, and oil producers, with their revenues shrinking, would suddenly come under irresistible pressure to sell more oil," he said.

Once these trends were set in motion, he said, Saudi Arabia eventually would be obliged to take the measures now envisaged, but would be defending oil at \$25 a barrel, for example, instead of \$34.

## Israelis Vow Revenge After Murder in Paris

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, eulogizing an Israeli diplomat shot to death in Paris, warned Monday that Israel will strike at terrorist organizations "without mercy" wherever they may seek refuge.

While his threat was not explicitly directed at the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Shamir said terrorists groups such as the one behind the murder Saturday in Paris of Yaakov Barsimantov, 43, second secretary of the embassy, receive their orders from Beirut, and that the bullet that killed the diplomat had been "aimed at the heart of the Jewish state."

Addressing the funeral of Mr. Barsimantov in the Holon cemetery, Mr. Shamir said Israel will not hesitate to use force against such organizations.

"I can promise you we will use all the force at our command to crush the terrorist organizations everywhere our hands can find them. We will strike them without mercy, because we have decided to live," the foreign minister said.

Mr. Shamir's comments underscored a warning made last month by Prime Minister Menachem Begin that Israel would regard the murder of "one Jew anywhere" by a Beirut-based terrorist organization a violation of the Israel-PLO cease-fire of July 24, and by implication, justification for Israeli military action in Lebanon.

There is rising concern here and in Washington about another major military action by Israel in southern Lebanon. However, at the same time Israeli officials have been cautious about directly blaming the PLO for Mr. Barsimantov's death, suggesting that a group

trained by the PLO could have been responsible. The PLO command in Beirut has denied responsibility for the slaying.

Meanwhile, an Israeli border policeman, Assaf Halaby, who was stabbed in the chest by a Palestinian in Jenin, March 24, died Monday in an Afula hospital. His assailant was shot and killed by another policeman. This brought to eight the number of deaths in the recent wave of violence on the West Bank.

## Golan Blockade Lifted

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel lifted a six-week blockade of four villages in the occupied Golan Heights on Monday after failing to break a general strike in protest against the annexation of the area.

The 13,000 Arab Druze residents of the heights went on strike nearly eight weeks ago after Israeli arrested some local leaders for allegedly inciting resistance to the annexation of the plateau in mid-December.

Israel's army radio said that dozens of residents of the biggest Druze village, Majdal Shams, demonstrated in the main square soon after the blockade was lifted.

## Gaza Attack Acknowledged

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — A radical Palestinian guerrilla group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in a statement claimed responsibility Monday for a grenade attack Sunday on an Israeli patrol in the occupied Gaza town.

An Israeli woman soldier and a six civilians were wounded when the grenade exploded in the center of Gaza town.

## Brezhnev Is 'On Vacation'

MOSCOW (UPI) — Amid reports that Mr. Brezhnev is ill and may have been hospitalized, the Kremlin said Monday that the 75-year-old Soviet leader was "on routine winter vacation."

Soviet sources have said earlier that Mr. Brezhnev was under treatment for a possible stroke and was not expected to appear in public for the rest of the month.

## Carrington Resigns British Fleet Sails for Falklands

Lord Carrington  
...after his resignation.

U.K. action raises doubts over the status of Argentine loans. Page 9.

Margaret Thatcher later announced that Francis Pym, the 60-year-old leader of the House of Commons, was appointed to succeed Lord Carrington.

Two aircraft carriers left port, meanwhile leading a British naval armada that was assembled to reach the South Atlantic islands.

The carriers Invincible and Hermes, heading the biggest British fleet since the Suez Canal crisis 26 years ago, steamed out of the southern naval base at Portsmouth to patriotic cheers and tearful farewells.

The 7,500-mile (12,000-kilometer) trip is expected to take two weeks, but there were no signs of a diplomatic solution being found in that time.

The Foreign Office, in a message carried by the British Broadcasting Corp. World Service, said Monday that Argentina could not comply with a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for talks as long as the British fleet was en route to the islands.

In the Falklands, the Argentine military administration ordered a round-the-clock curfew with 15 days in jail for violators; driving on the right side of the road instead of the British left; Spanish as the official language although none of the islanders speak it; 30 days in jail for making obscene gestures to the Argentine troops and 60 days for disrespect to the Argentine flag.

Argentina's forces have also occupied South Georgia, an island dependency of the Falklands 800 miles to the east. Four Argentine soldiers have been reported killed and two wounded in its seizure of the territories. No British casualties have been reported.

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The British governor of the Falklands, Rex Hunt, and the 84 marines captured with him on Friday arrived in Britain Monday after Argentina deported them to Uruguay.

It was the second enforced exit for Mr. Hunt from a diplomatic post in the last seven years. He was in charge of the British Embassy in Saigon immediately before the city fell to North Vietnamese forces in April 1975.

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## Quiet Changes in Panama Create Uncertainties in Links With U.S.

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — A quiet change in leadership in Panama and a controversy here over the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to that country have introduced new uncertainties in relations between the two governments, according to State Department officials, congressional aides, and Panamanian business leaders.

At the same time, while Panama maintains generally good relations with the United States, its foreign minister, Jorge Ilueca, has been presenting an increasingly pro-Third World, anti-Western image in international forums.

At the United Nations Saturday, Mr. Ilueca commended Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands as an act of anti-colonialism and called for a resolution urging Britain to "cease its hostile conduct" and "refrain from any threat or use of force."

A House Merchant Marine subcommittee has introduced an amendment to a bill extending an 1878 Panama Canal Treaties that could give new life in the debate over the decision to relinquish control of the canal to Panama. Full ownership of the waterway is due to go to Panama in 1999.

### Castro Says Cuba Buys More Arms to Face U.S. Threat'

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro said Sunday that Cuba was importing more weapons to face what he described as threats from the United States.

"We have been working arduously and quietly for many weeks to maximize our defense capabilities," he said. "We have taken measures and organized plans to resist a total blockade, military actions or surprise attacks."

Addressing a congress of Cuba's Young Communist League, Mr. Castro said his country opposed military solutions to Central American problems and was ready in work for a negotiated settlement in El Salvador and other trouble spots in the region.

Referring in a Mexican call for contacts between the United States and Nicaragua and between the United States and Cuba, Mr. Castro said: "We have not rejected these proposals, but it does not depend on us or the Nicaraguan or Salvadoran revolutionaries, but rather on the United States."

He said the Americans had to decide whether in accept reality or to take the road "that will force them to crash against reality and dash themselves in pieces."

#### Important Links

Col. Noriega is considered by diplomats to be among the most astute and most influential of Panamanian leaders. Under Gen. Torrijos, Col. Noriega was known to maintain links for surveillance purposes with political radicals and criminals alike, serving as an invaluable security adviser.

Panama, which is scheduled in have national elections in 1984 that would introduce a popularly elected civilian government, has adopted a policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs, and diplomats

#### 4 Flew East Germany; 2 Tunneled Way Out

MUNICH — Four East Germans escaped to the West during the weekend, including two who dug a tunnel under a border fence and a youth who swam a river, the authorities said Monday.

Officials refused to give details on the escape of the fourth East German, a 17-year-old schoolboy who fled to the state of Hesse.

The amendment was introduced on behalf of the financier Daniel K. Ludwig, whose multimillion-dollar Amazonian development project has run into trouble and who is now attempting to clear up outstanding claims against Panama. It would withhold regular U.S. payments to Panama under the treaties until Panama made an effort to settle property claims made against it before 1979, when the treaties became law.

However, some Panamanians, State Department officials, and members of Congress interested in the region, believe that problems with the United States in enforcing the treaty or in appointing an ambassador who is opposed to the treaties or in some other way is unacceptable could lead to a resurgence of Panamanian nationalism that could threaten U.S. interests in the country.

It is in this context that the controversy over the appointment of a new ambassador to Panama has arisen. Prodded, congressional aides said, by Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is head of the Senate inter-American affairs subcommittee, the White House was reported to be considering the appointment of Lewis A. Tambi. Mr. Tambi is a professor of Latin American history at Arizona State University and a critic of the Carter administration's decision to relinquish control of the canal to Panama.

The three are Col. Ruben Dario Paredes del Rio, the new guard commander who was formerly its chief of staff; Col. Roberto Diaz Herrera, a cousin of Torrijos and head of the operations branch of the guard; and Col. Mannel Anto Noreiga Moreno, the head of intelligence and the new chief of staff.

**Lord Carrington Quits Post Over Invasion of Falklands**

#### (Continued from Page 1)

the Falkland Islands inflicted heavier casualties on invading Argentine forces than the Argentine government reported. He said the British killed five Argentines, injured 17 and destroyed an armored personnel carrier with 10 soldiers inside "who never surfaced."

The Argentine government has said that one naval officer was killed in the swift air and sea invasion Friday and three in the taking of South Georgia Island on Sunday. Mr. Hunt said he ordered the marines to lay down arms after the Argentine admiral in charge of the invasion appealed to avoid further bloodshed.

The fleet sailing from Portsmouth was to rendezvous with a group of ships off Gibraltar to form an armada of 40 warships, nearly two-thirds of Britain's naval strength. Rear Adm. John F. Woodward was named commander of the task force.

Trade Secretary John Biffen said Mooday that the government had taken steps to requisition British merchant ships for use in the Falklands.

#### Mauray Assails Argentina

PARIS (UPI) — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy on Monday condemned Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands as "a genuine act of war." Speaking on French television Mr. Mauroy reaffirmed France's support for Britain in the crisis.

#### Exxon and Shell, have been drilling in the area between Argentina and the Falkland Islands.

The exploration offshore Argentina has been largely disappointing," Mr. Stewart-Gordon said.

A spokesman for Exxon International, which has operated in undisputed waters about 200 miles (320 kilometers) from the Falklands, said: "We've spent a lot of money drilling holes offshore Argentina with only limited shows."

Industry sources said the Shell Group may have made some commercial oil discoveries well to the west of the Falklands.



A Sea Harrier jump jet lands on the Hermes as the ship prepares to leave for the South Atlantic.

## Reagan Ready to Help as 'Honest Broker'

(Continued from Page 1) preventing a military clash because there is no way of predicting the consequences.

Officials said that so long as the British naval units are on the high seas heading toward the islands, it will be possible to bring leverage to bear on Argentina to agree to a formula for withdrawal and mediation.

Some officials believe that there will be support by many Latin countries for that kind of solution, but Latin countries and the Third World could turn against Britain — and its allies, including the United States — if Britain opens fire.

#### Once Britain Fires

This is seen as particularly dangerous at a time when the United States is trying to rally support for its anti-Cuban policies in Central America.

Besides possible OAS involvement, officials mentioned two other possibilities: Returning to the Security Council and seeking another resolution ordering the Argentine troops to withdraw within a fixed time period and setting up some international mediation mechanism.

## Oil Prospects Appear Good

(Continued from Page 1)

land Islands' oil potential is not worth speculating about until some drilling begins."

Industry sources said a seismic survey was conducted around the islands three or four years ago when it appeared that Britain and Argentina might agree to a joint oil exploration venture in the area.

Mr. Stewart-Gordon said there is considerable question about the availability of oil-bearing rock in the islands' offshore region, which is too deep as parts of the surrounding area.

Several companies, including

The other possibility is direct U.S. mediation between Argentina and Britain, with both sides pledging not to use force and Argentina being required in pull back its forces.

The administration is said by officials to be deeply worried about the possible ramifications. The British government, already on the defensive at home for its handling of the affair, has repeatedly pleaded with Washington to use its economic and political influence on Argentina, first to prevent the invasion, and now to force an Argentinian withdrawal.

"We are on trial in London," a State Department European expert said. "If we can't deliver on this, the Tories might be out of office, and we'll be back at the drawing board on many things that we thought were settled."

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Britain Offers Ulster Home-Rule Plan

United Press International

LONDON — Britain presented a plan Monday to restore limited home rule to Northern Ireland in a new effort to end what it called the "political sterility" of nearly eight years of direct rule by London over the province.

The plan, presented in Parliament, provides for a 78-member elected assembly to be elected by proportional representation. The assembly would draw up a plan for forming a Northern Ireland administration run by politicians from the province. If 70 percent of assembly members agree to the plan, parliamentary approval for setting up the new administration will be sought. Officials said the purpose of the 70-percent proposal is to ensure agreement of the Roman Catholic minority.

Prospects of success for the plan were not viewed as highly rated. In a brief comment, the Irish Republic said: "In our view the proposals are mistakenly focused and unworkable."

### Egypt Investigates 140 as Extremists

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Investigations are underway into the activities of 140 persons suspected of hoping to overthrow the Egyptian government and establish an Islamic state, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram reported Monday.

The report said the suspects, arrested last week, belonged to three extremist groups. One of the groups had close connections with the organization accused of plotting President Sadat's assassination in October.

More than 1,000 persons belonging to extremist organizations have been held since Sadat's assassination.

### Mount St. Helens Sends Up Steam

United Press International

VANCOUVER, Wash. — Mount St. Helens has sent a large plume of steam and ash nearly 5 miles above the volcano's summit, and scientists said seismic readings indicated more such activity was imminent.

There was a sudden series of earthquakes Sunday night, followed within hours by the plume of steam and ash. The volcano settled down to lower levels of seismic activity for about two hours, then began to rumble ominously with harmonic tremors that scientists said indicated movement of significant amounts of molten rock or gas, or both.

A.B. Adams of the University of Washington's geophysics department said the tremors were stronger than those recorded before the blasts of March 19 and 20 that sent an 8-foot wall of water down the Toutle River. "They are unusual in both magnitude and duration," Mr. Adams said.

### Russia Objects to Allegations by U.S.

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union complained Monday to the United States about U.S. allegations that Moscow had delivered chemical weapons for use in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.

U.S. Embassy sources said Ambassador Arthur Hartman was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and handed a formal note of protest. A text of the note, published by Tass, said the United States had made its accusations to cover up its own use of chemical weapons in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

It described as a "collection of inventions" a report issued by the U.S. State Department last month alleging that Soviet chemical weapons had been used in Laos and Afghanistan. The note said "the Soviet Union has never resorted to the use of chemical weapons anywhere itself, neither has it handed over such weapons to other countries."

### UAE Urges Grace Period for Egypt

Reuters

KUWAIT — The president of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahyan, has called on Arab countries to give President Hosni Mubarak time to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold.

Sheik Zaid, who arrived in Kuwait Monday for a state visit, told a Kuwaiti newspaper in an interview published Monday, that President Anwar Sadat had isolated Egypt and it would take time for his successor, Mr. Mubarak, to bring the country back into the Arab mainstream.

Diplomats said this was a sign of a possible thaw between Egypt and its Arab detractors. Almost all the Arab world, including the UAE, imposed diplomatic and economic sanctions against Egypt after Sadat signed a peace agreement with Israel in 1979.

## First Class on Swissair was something special even in the days when other airlines still had one.

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Our First Class passengers will still enjoy the privilege of checking more luggage and taking more bags in the cabin.

In addition our First Class passengers will have the opportunity, as before, of spending the time before departure from more than 20 airports in special First Class waiting rooms (at Zurich, Geneva, and New York in special well-appointed Swissair Lounges), and to serve themselves beverages at pleasure.

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## U.S. Intelligence, Justice Agencies Clash on Priorities

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Despite efforts in recent years to reduce the natural tension between law-enforcement officials and intelligence officials, the two still come into conflict.

The latest example involves the efforts of the U.S. attorney in San Diego, William H. Kennedy, to obtain an indictment of the former chief of Mexico's national police in connection with a \$3-million automobile theft.

When Mr. Kennedy disclosed that the Central Intelligence Agency had played a role in blocking the indictment because the former Mexican official was a key U.S. intelligence source, senior Justice Department officials decided to remove Mr. Kennedy. He has been told that if he does not resign he may be dismissed by President Reagan.

For people critical of the intelligence agency, the case was confirmation that "crime pays if you are shielded by the CIA," according to a former Justice Department official who declined to be identified. Others, more tolerant of the competing interests at stake, said that they were encouraged that intelligence and

### Issue Is Keeping State Secrets vs. Winning Fair Trials

law enforcement officials were talking, rather than fighting, about the problem.

Relations between the Justice Department and the CIA have long been among the touchiest in Washington. Former officials at both agencies still bristle over past cases and disputes.

"In many of these cases, there is heated controversy," said Philip B. Heymann, head of the Jus-

tice Department's criminal division in the Carter administration. "It's an area of competition and conflict in which two fundamental concerns clash. One is keeping national security secrets. The other is winning a fair trial."

The two offices most directly involved in these cases are the Internal Security section of the Justice Department's criminal division and the office of the general counsel at the CIA. According to former officials from both offices, mutual animosity can be severe.

"The mud sets are entirely different," said a former Justice official. "The agency views the

department as a threat to security. They want to disclose as little as possible. We tend to see the agency as an obstruction to justice."

For 20 years, from 1954 to 1974, the tension between Justice and the CIA was resolved by simply letting the intelligence agency decide which cases involving its employees and informants should be investigated. This practice was codified in a 1954 memorandum of understanding between the intelligence agency's general counsel and the deputy attorney general.

The Rockefeller Commission, which investigated the conduct of intelligence agencies in 1975, criticized the practice as an abdication of prosecutorial power by the Justice Department.

Congressional committees that looked into the practice found a history of criminal cases involving intelligence agents that were either handled internally by the CIA or dropped by the Justice Department at the request of the intelligence agency.

Congressional records show that in one case in the 1960s, two agents accused of embezzling

large sums from the agency were not prosecuted because of "security considerations."

After disclosures in the mid-1970s of widespread abuses by intelligence agencies, the memorandum of understanding was terminated and intelligence agencies were ordered by President Gerald R. Ford to report all possible violations of the law to the Justice Department. President Jimmy Carter, and more recently President Reagan, reaffirmed the policy in executive orders.

#### Took Time to Adjust

It took some time for the CIA to adjust. Although the agency eventually cooperated with federal prosecutors investigating the activities of Edwin P. Wilson and Frank E. Terpil, two former agency employees who went to work training terrorists in Libya, the CIA was slow to refer the case to the Justice Department in 1976, when intelligence officials first received allegations about the two men.

The CIA has recently been more responsive. In 1980, for instance, it helped the Justice Department investigate the case of

David H. Barnett, a former covert agent who confessed that he had sold sensitive U.S. intelligence information to the Soviet Union.

To facilitate prosecution of cases involving national security information, Congress passed the Classified Information Procedures Act of 1980. The bill established special procedures to deal with defendants who threatened to disclose classified information unless the Justice Department dropped its case against them.

Reagan administration officials say that the San Diego case reflects the changes in policy and attitude. They argue, for example, that despite the sensitive role played by the Mexican suspect, Miguel Nassar Haro, who reportedly provided the United States with information about Soviet and Cuban assistance to guerrillas in El Salvador, the CIA stopped short of pressing the Justice Department not to prosecute.

Such assertions, however, did little to allay the concerns of a former White House official who wondered last week how many questionable sources the agency relied on for information, and how far the CIA would go to protect them.

## U.S. Deceived Writer in Retrieving Secret Air Force Data

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — U.S. government archivists apparently deceived a private researcher to retrieve 30-year-old records involving U.S. and Israeli intelligence activities because the U.S. Air Force wanted the documents reclassified.

The documents included details about the sabotage and explosion of a U.S. Air Force C-47 near Tel Aviv in May, 1953.

These and other records from the U.S. air attaché's office in Tel Aviv from 1950 to 1953 were declassified by officials of the National Archives and turned over

last December to Stephen S. Green, a researcher-author from Montpelier, Vt., who is writing a history of the hidden tensions and adversary relationships between the United States and Israel.

#### Details of Explosion

Mr. Green said the records contained evidence that the air attaché's C-47 flight on the day in question was carried out to photograph Israeli military installations in a proscribed area of northern Israel. He said the records also suggested that Israeli authorities blew the plane up on its return from the reconnaissance mission.

The head of the archives' Re-

cords Declassification Division, Edwin A. Thompson, telephoned Mr. Green in early February and asked him to send the 47-page packet back.

"He said, 'We merely want to have a record of what it was you saw and copied,'" Mr. Green related. "He apologized for poor records-keeping at the declassification branch."

At Mr. Green's request, Mr. Thompson followed up with a letter assuring him that "our review of these pages will be swiftly completed and the reproductions will be immediately returned."

What Mr. Green got back in-

stead, a month later, was a note saying that the Air Force had decided that 11 pages must remain classified in their entirety. The rest was returned but seven pages came back with portions snipped out.

Mr. Thompson apologized in a cover letter March 10. "Personally, I feel especially sad that I misled you," he wrote to Mr. Green.

#### Explicit Instructions

Mr. Thompson told a reporter that there was nothing he could do because the instructions under which he was operating were so explicit. He said the Air Force demanded retrieval of the papers after Mr. Green submitted a copy

of one of them along with a Freedom of Information request to the Air Force seeking more details about the C-47's code-numbered mission.

The Air Force "alerted us to the fact that Green has what appeared to be still a classified item," Mr. Thompson said. "It was not marked 'Declassified.' So we had not followed our own procedures."

Mark Lynch, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer who is representing Mr. Green, said he was thinking of suing for fraud and misrepresentation unless the papers — for which Mr. Green paid 20 cents a page — were returned to him intact.

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## Workers Strike In Luxembourg

By Charles R. Babcock  
and Martha M. Hamilton  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan's campaign promises to shrink the government by dismantling the Departments of Education and Energy have bumped into the reality of both interest group and congressional opposition and now seem dead for the year, administration officials say.

Sources said a proposal to transfer most of the Energy Department's functions to the Commerce Department still may be introduced this year, but all sides agree that chances of passage are slim.

Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell said in an interview that he did not intend to send up legislation that would turn his department into a foundation until "after we've had a chance to gain more support than we now have."

Mr. Bell refused to concede that this meant his foundation proposal was dead for this year, but other officials said the bill would not be introduced. For political reasons, Mr. Bell has to insist that it will be introduced, a sympathetic official said.

The Education Department proposal is being abandoned, sources said, partly because of its lack of support among key Senate Republicans, including Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee; Robert T. Stafford of Vermont, chairman of the Education subcommittee; and William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, which would handle the bill.

The foundation proposal would maintain most of the Education Department's major programs, although cutting its payroll to \$8.8 billion and 4,800 employees. Another \$1 billion in programs would be transferred to other agencies.

**Workers Strike  
In Luxembourg**

By Charles R. Babcock  
and Martha M. Hamilton  
Washington Post Service

**LUXEMBOURG** — Factory production, public transport and mail services were disrupted Monday in Luxembourg's first major strike in about 60 years. The walkout was called by trade unions displeased with the government's economic policies.

Socialist and Social Christian trade union officials reported 100 percent observance of the strike among hourly paid workers on the railways and the municipal bus service, and in post and telegraph offices, and the steel, construction and brewery industries.

The strike was called to protest a plan by Prime Minister Pierre Werner's center-right government to restrict wage increases as part of an attempt to control inflation.

**A Delta Airliner,  
Hijacked to Cuba,  
Returns to Miami**

By Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Service

**MIAMI** — Three men who hijacked a U.S. Delta Airlines Boeing 727 jet to Cuba Monday, dousing parts of the plane with gasoline and derailed by Cuban soldiers when the plane landed in Havana, passengers said.

Flight 591, from Chicago to Miami, with 96 passengers and a crew of seven, was diverted to Cuba about 20 minutes before it was due to land in Miami, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said.

The jet was refueled in Havana while passengers were given a meal by Cuban authorities and allowed to buy souvenirs, then was flew back to Miami. Officials here said nobody was harmed.

Sources at Miami Airport said the hijackers were believed to be a Cuban and his two sons.

Passengers said the men were seated separately but they rose almost simultaneously and poured gasoline from plastic bottles at the front and rear of the plane. A stewardess who intervened was splashed, they said.

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## Peace Group Says Communists Dominated Talks on Bonn Protest

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

BONN — A major rift concerning possible Communist influence developed Monday among groups opposing NATO's plan for deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

One of the leading component organizations said that the West German Communist Party, which is allied to Moscow, dominated and manipulated a meeting here Sunday in which representatives of 37 groups, describing themselves as elements of the "peace movement," planned a major demonstration against President Reagan when he visits Bonn for a NATO summit meeting June 10.

The accusation was made by the Greens, an ecological party that has become increasingly active in leftist politics in West Germany, winning seats in several state parliaments in the last two years. The Greens have acknowledged that members of their party cooperate with the Communists on certain local issues, but they described the meeting here as scandalous.

The allegations of the Greens were remarkable because they gave public substance for the first time from inside the anti-nuclear movement to statements from some West German politicians that the West German Communist Party, at the direction of the Soviet

Union, has attempted to co-opt public sentiment against nuclear weapons.

Ulrich Tost, a member of the federal council of the Greens, said: "The Communists dominated the meeting completely. It took place under seemingly democratic rules, but that was a joke. We could barely get a word in."

Peter Kelly, another council member, said there was a large group at the meeting, attended by 800 people, who were there "only to help a certain bloc," a reference to the Soviet Union.

Soviet nuclear missiles were excluded as a cause of tension in resolutions produced by the delegates; the resolutions blamed the United States for most of the world's troubles.

The Greens said that they planned to participate in the demonstration when Mr. Reagan arrives, but they said they were considering under what circumstances and how they could differentiate themselves from the goals agreed upon by the 37 groups Sunday.

**4 Czech Swimmers Defect From Meet In West Germany**

United Press International  
HEIDELBERG, West Germany

Four Czechoslovak swimmers, including a former European champion, have defected with a journalist to the West after an international swimming competition, officials said Monday.

"It is a case for Poland's Solidarity," said Rolf Thieringer, president of the Baden-Württemberg state Swimming Association. "We must respect this step and react humanely."

The president of the Heidelberg swimming club, Werner Poppen, said the defection was planned by Gita Černoch, a Czechoslovak journalist who drove the swimmers to Heidelberg from Sindelfingen where the competition had been.

The swimmers were named as Miroslav Rokšek, 1977 European backstroke champion; Vlastimil Černý, a 17-year-old Czechoslovak champion; Josef Kuf, 25, and Tereza Vrškálová, a 17-year-old Czechoslovak women's champion.

"Our club has nothing to do with these defections," said Mr. Poppen, a lawyer, who added that he informed authorities as soon as he learned of the defection. The swimmers apparently decided spontaneously to accompany Ms. Černoch to Heidelberg, where the journalist has an aunt.

**11 Died in Crete Crash**

New York Times Service  
CHANIA, Crete — All 11 persons aboard a U.S. Navy plane were killed when it crashed Friday into a mountain range of this southern Mediterranean Greek island, the U.S. Embassy and Greek police confirmed Monday.

The C-1 had been catapulted from the aircraft carrier Eisenhower and was heading for Souda Bay on Crete.

They were the second major body in the anti-nuclear movement to have expressed concern about participation. The church-led Action for Reconciliation, which organized an anti-nuclear demonstration last fall attended by about 250,000 persons, has so far kept clear of involvement. Estimates for the possible size of the demonstration on June 10 have ranged between 100,000 and 500,000 people.

**Centralized Fashion**

"Mr. Reagan can come to Bonn completely relaxed now," Mrs. Kelly was quoted as saying after the meeting Sunday. "This peace movement has shown itself incapable of discussion." If the movement were split, she said, it would be the fault of the West German Communist Party.

When she was asked why the Greens had been unable to combat the Communists at the organizational meeting, Mrs. Kelly replied, "It is not our style to work in this centralized fashion."

At the meeting Sunday, the delegates passed a resolution describing the goal of the NATO conference as "support of the Reagan administration's attempt to achieve worldwide hegemony."

The goals of the Greens, Mrs. Kelly said, were "a nonaligned peace movement" that called for a Europe without nuclear weapons and the dissolution of the power blocs East and West.

The meeting rejected separate resolutions calling on the peace movement to use only nonviolent methods in demonstrations, condemning Soviet interference in Poland and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and expressing support for Poland's Solidarity labor union.

It adopted, by a large majority, a motion condemning U.S. action in Central America, the Middle East, southern Africa and other regions.

It said it would welcome political solutions to problems in Poland and Afghanistan, which would involve the lifting of martial law and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, positions which do not clash with those of the governments of Eastern Europe.



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, and Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak president and Communist Party leader, during the welcoming Monday in Prague that included a 21-gun salute.

## Jaruzelski's Visits, Well-Received In Bloc, Signal a Return to Grace

By John Dancon  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — With a trip last week to East Berlin and one this week to Prague, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, is mending official fences that had been badly damaged over the last year and a half.

The intent behind the visits, many Western diplomats here believe, is primarily to show the flag of Polish Communism in the neighboring capitals that were most insistent in charging that the Solidarity trade union was nothing but a nest of counterrevolutionaries out to seize power.

Certainly the reception accorded the Polish leader in East Berlin was every bit as effusive as the one he got in Moscow earlier in the month and can be seen as a sign that Poland's Communist allies fully support the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, which broke

the back of the independent union.

The message was that Poland was back in the fold. It could be seen in the 21-gun salute given to the general, who fought to free Berlin from Nazi rule more than three and a half decades ago, the Polish flags and bunting, and in

the visit contrasted markedly with the one a year more than a year ago of Stanislaw Kasinski, then head of the Polish party. He went to Prague and East Berlin to plead for understanding and sympathy, and was treated with extraordinary coolness.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

the crowds of schoolchildren and workers encouraged to turn out along the route of the motorcade.

It could be seen in the fact that almost the entire East German Politburo, headed by Erich Honecker, turned up at the airport to meet the Polish delegation, and in the round verbiage provided by official agency dispatches, such as this sentence from PAP, the Polish press agency:

"They expressed conviction that the course and results of the offi-

cial friendly visit will add a fresh impetus to the further expansion of all-round fraternal cooperation of the two parties, states and nations closely linked by the interests of peace and socialism."

In Comintern, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, is a Soviet-bloc trade organization.

The report said that national income dropped 13 percent last year, while private income paid Poles rose 25 percent. The cost of living rose by 25 percent, a figure that does not include price increases of 200 to 400 percent imposed this February.

Strikes and "other forms of social tension" led to a nine-million-tonne slump in coal production that cost the nation at least \$300 million, the report said. Coal exports are Poland's leading source of hard currency.

The East Germans, their economy reeling from a lack of coal imports from Poland's Lower Silesian region, which has provided fuel since it was first taken over by Prussia 200 years ago, tend to regard Poles as anarchic and lazy.

The Poles, for whom World War II happened yesterday, feel that the Germans are militaristic and grovel before authority.

The attitudes emerged strongly in recent months, especially in Poland when maneuvers by Warsaw Pact countries seemed to pose a threat of invasion.

The trouble with Germans is that they love to march — especially in our direction," a Polish writer said recently. "The German system is even worse than ours, but they never speak up," said another.

The antagonism undoubtedly is heightened by a sense of economic dependence. Poland has a large imbalance of trade with East Germany, which, like other Communist countries, has provided gifts of food, second-hand clothing and toys since the imposition of martial law.

The carabinieri officer, local crime reporters and political officials agreed that Mr. Cutolo's camorra was to the old gangs of Naples, Calabria and Sicily what a modern multinational corporation is to a cottage craftsman.

The big change, and the big money, came in the late 1970s when Naples became a major transshipping point in the circuit that brings South American narcotics to Sicily, where they are refined and distributed via this city to the United States and Canada.

Along with this, the traditional protection rackets, smuggling and other organized crime continue to flourish.

Asked how Mr. Cutolo, known among his admirers as "Don Rafaello," or "Il professore," has managed to build and operate such an organization while spending most of his adult life in prison, Mr. Valenzi said, "Some things I don't understand myself."

What is evident is that the gang leader has done most of his recruiting in jail, concentrating on youths from 18 to the early 20s. He is said to have obtained their loyalty by taking care of their families, engaging lawyers and employing them in his service on release.

An unmarried sister, Rosetta, 44, is believed to act as his main outside agent.

The principal long-term casualty in the rise of gang strength, according to most political observers and writers on the subject, is the authority of government. In courtrooms and prisons, the criminals appear to be on an equal footing with the representatives of the law.

From the cages in which gangsters face their judges, they insult and scorn them with impunity.

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## Warsaw Blames Union For Economic Crisis, Stresses Trade in Bloc

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Polish authorities released a lengthy report on the economy Monday that largely blames the Solidarity trade union for the nation's economic ills and calls for closer economic ties with the Soviet bloc.

The report said production and exports had plummeted while wages soared under the prodding of the independent union, which was suspended Dec. 13 when martial law was imposed.

The report was published in the Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu, which printed alongside it letters to the editors that denounced Solidarity.

"The word Solidarity should be erased from the name of the union, as it evokes the worst misfortune to have befallen our nation in history," one letter said.

Meanwhile, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Prague Monday, and was welcomed at the airport by Gustav Husak, the president and Communist Party leader. The visit, which the official press agency PAP began in a "cordial atmosphere," comes in sharp contrast to the harsh criticism that the Czechoslovak leader made against Poland during the labor crisis last year.

The economic report published in Warsaw said that Poland's best long-term strategy is "to thoroughly reorient its economy toward greater reliance on domestic resources and toward durable and close integration with the economies of Comecon states." Comecon, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, is a Soviet-bloc trade organization.

The report said that national income dropped 13 percent last year, while private income paid Poles rose 25 percent. The cost of living rose by 25 percent, a figure that does not include price increases of 200 to 400 percent imposed this February.

In an interview published Sunday in Parade magazine, Mr. Ford said he would have responded more harshly to the military crackdown in Poland in an effort to increase economic pressure both on that nation and the Soviet Union.

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"Well, honestly, should we worry about the bankers or be concerned about what happens to 35 million Poles?" Mr. Ford asked. "I am disappointed with the lack of hard-hitting, prompt action by the Reagan administration in doing something about martial law in Poland," he said.

## Ex-Aide Seeks to Oust Fraser as Party Leader

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Andrew Peacock, a former foreign minister, announced Monday that he will challenge Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser for the leadership of the governing Liberal Party.

Mr. Peacock said he would present his candidacy for a vote Thursday at a meeting of the party's members of Federal Parliament because "there is very grave concern among my Liberal Party colleagues about Australia's national leadership."

Changing prime ministers would not affect the governing coalition of Liberal and National Country parties, which has a 21-seat majority in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Peacock announced the challenge in a statement issued in Canberra, the capital. He said the Liberal Party risked losing the next general elections because Mr. Fraser had failed to develop policies promoting economic growth.

The election loss Saturday to Labor in the state of Victoria and strong Labor Party performance in national public opinion polls prompted Mr. Peacock's move.

At Thursday's meeting, Mr.

**U.S. Ruling Limits Appeals of Felons**

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled 6 to 1 Monday that a felon generally cannot appeal his conviction on grounds of trial error long after he had been found guilty.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote the majority opinion, her most significant since becoming a member of the court. "The federal government, no less than the states, has an interest in the finality of its criminal judgments," she declared.

The decision is a victory for U.S. prosecutors, who contended that there must be a balance between the right of a felon to appeal his conviction and society's need for "finality in criminal cases."

The Supreme Court struck down a ruling that had thrown out the murder conviction of a Washington, D.C., man, Joseph C. Frady,

quarter of this year, an increase of 6.2 million tons over the first quarter of last year.

The report said Solidarity aggravated last year's production slump through strikes, by raising unrealistic demands, and because union extremists tried to use "economics as a plane for political struggle."

It also criticized Rural Solidarity, the farmers' version of the union federation, for exacerbating a situation that was already bad because of a poor harvest in 1980.

Other factors that blamed for the economic decline were errors in economic policy during the 1970s, "economically unwarranted" increases in wages and social security benefits granted under union pressure, and economic sanctions imposed by the United States and other nations in response to martial law.

The sanctions, "combined with the shortage of hard currency, significantly limit the current possibilities of import from capitalist countries, making imports almost entirely dependent on the current revenues from exported goods," the report said.

Payments totaling \$8.8 billion against the nation's \$25.5-billion debt to Western banks and governments created a trade deficit with capitalist countries of about \$700 million, the report said.

### Ford Criticizes Reagan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Former President Gerald R. Ford says that President Reagan should have responded more harshly to the military crackdown in Poland in an effort to increase economic pressure both on that nation and the Soviet Union.

In an interview published Sunday in Parade magazine, Mr. Ford said he would have responded more harshly to the military's debt default rather than have the U.S. government pay the interest owed to U.S. banks, as Mr. Reagan did.

"Well, honestly, should we worry about the bankers or be concerned about what happens to 35 million Poles?" Mr. Ford asked. "I am disappointed with the lack of hard-hitting, prompt action by the Reagan administration in doing something about martial law in Poland," he said.

Last week, the government reported that 47 million tons of coal had been mined during the first

quarter of the year.

Mr. Peacock's concern was seen Monday in the recall of Foreign Minister Anthony A. Street from an official visit to the Middle East. Before Mr. Street's departure, Mr. Fraser had called the visit the most important by an Australian minister in 20 years.

Mr. Peacock, 43, resigned from the Cabinet last year after a disagreement with Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Fraser, 48, has been prime minister since 1975 when the Labor government was dismissed by Governor General Sir John Kerr. The governor general is appointed by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

Kim Il Sung's Son Fails to Get Post, Reports Indicate

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Kim Il Sung was re-elected president of North Korea by the Supreme People's Assembly on Monday, but in an unexpected move the assembly did not elect Mr. Kim's son to the office of vice president, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported.

Mr. Kim, 69, has ruled the Communist half of the Korean peninsula since it was divided at the end of World War II, and there has been speculation for years that his son, Kim Jung Il, 40, would succeed him. Kim Jung Il already is a member of the presidium of the ruling Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party.

No explanation was given for

## Washington Seeking to Reassure Asian Allies Of U.S. Commitment to Help Defend Pacific

By Michael Gehler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After 15 months of preoccupation with Central America, the Middle East and Poland, the Reagan administration is trying to reassure allies in Asia. To this end, sources say, Washington is seeking to increase U.S. and allied military strength there.

The public centerpiece of this effort has been the 10-day swing through Japan, South Korea and the Philippines by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. The trip ended Sunday.

Behind the scenes, according to informed sources, the administration is carrying out "at the very highest levels" a review of a proposed "flexible operations concept" for the U.S. armed forces, especially the Navy. Sources say this

would reduce, wherever possible, outdated commitments to keep specific numbers of ships in specific places and instead leave them free to roam, especially in the Pacific.

Mr. Weinberger was making first trip to Asia as defense secretary. The message he carried to all three countries was that the United

Korea, with its heavily armed forces and big defense budget, and the Philippines, which houses two U.S. air and naval bases that support the Pacific and Indian Ocean fleets.

The message to Japan was different. Although pleased with this year's 7.8-percent increase in the Japanese defense budget, Mr. Weinberger emphasized that much more would be needed for many years and that an effective common sense of the U.S. fleet of the northern Pacific required that Japan take on a far greater role in its self-defense. He came away with no promises.

In an interview in Honolulu Saturday, Adm. Robert L.J. Long, commander of U.S. Pacific forces, said those forces were stretched thin and were about 30 percent below the level needed. "Today, we have a classic situation where we don't have enough naval forces in the Pacific to perform all of the tasks given to us simultaneously," he said.

In addition, only two of the Army's 16 divisions and three of the Air Force's 26 tactical fighter-bomber wings are based in the Pacific.

While it is not unusual for military commanders to argue for more forces for their region, Adm. Long maintains that the U.S. situation in the Pacific has changed dramatically since the pullout from Vietnam. Now there is a commitment to defend the Gulf, to sail the Indian Ocean and to contend with a Soviet fleet that has a third of its forces in the Pacific and access to a string of new facilities from Vietnam to the Horn of Africa.

### Smaller Fleet

The U.S. Pacific fleet, with 277 ships in 1973, is down to 217 vessels. Only Marine Corps strength in the region, two divisions and air wings, has held steady.

Under the controversial and expensive administration plan to re-build the U.S. fleet to 600 ships worldwide and to emphasize a more flexible, global strategy, some additional strength will flow to the Pacific.

But Mr. Weinberger and President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea paid homage to the need for negotiations with the North Koreans, the overriding emphasis during the visit was on saber-rattling. The United States emphasized the nuclear umbrella it holds over Seoul and announced new procedures for turning over \$2 billion of U.S. war reserves in an emergency.

Although most U.S. analysts do not believe that the threat of war in Korea has increased, there are 40,000 American troops there, many of them to the path of any possible attack. The United States could find itself involved quickly.

lands north of Japan. United States officials say that Japan has come long way in expanding its forces in the last 10 years and that a new generation of officers believes that the country, as another democracy, should be entitled to defend itself. The U.S. task, they say, is to encourage this trend without breaking any public consensus for defense by applying too much pressure.

### Doubts on Japan

But some U.S. government specialists are skeptical, and are pessimistic about Japan's ultimate value as an ally if the chips are ever down. In this view, Japanese leaders do not much fear the Russians and are likely to do only as much for defense as it takes to keep U.S. pressure at a level they can handle.

These officials say, therefore, that every U.S. administration must keep intense pressure on Japan. Even then officials believe, Japanese defense progress will be slow and Japanese forces cannot be counted on in a major way for many years, if ever.

Japan's small armed forces are effective, and the country obviously has huge potential for military strength. Yet here, too, Washington must walk a thin line because, as Mr. Weinberger concedes, Koreans, Filipinos and other Asians — along with the Japanese themselves — do not want a heavily armed Japan.

Despite an economy that has boomed in recent years, South Korea remains a tense country. It worries about its internal security as well as the threat from the North Koreans, who have a 700,000-man army, including a special 100,000-man force that is believed to be the largest commando and infiltration force in the world.

South Korea is well armed and spends 6 percent of its gross national product on defense. But what worries U.S. planners is what would happen if a crisis elsewhere meant that the United States could not reinforce South Korea if North Korea invaded again.

While Mr. Weinberger and President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea paid homage to the need for negotiations with the North Koreans, the overriding emphasis during the visit was on saber-rattling. The United States emphasized the nuclear umbrella it holds over Seoul and announced new procedures for turning over \$2 billion of U.S. war reserves in an emergency.

Although most U.S. analysts do not believe that the threat of war in Korea has increased, there are 40,000 American troops there, many of them to the path of any possible attack. The United States could find itself involved quickly.

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**SPECIAL RATES INTRODUCED**

**COUNTRY**

King Bhumibol Adulyadej pays respect to past kings.

### Convoys of Gilded Barges Marks Bicentennial of the Thai Dynasty

By Robert

BANGKOK — Thailand's Chakri Dynasty glided into its third century Monday in a dazzling procession of 51 royal barges down the Chao Praya River — the "River of Kings."

The procession launched two weeks of festivities marking the 200th anniversaries of the dynasty, of which King Bhumibol Adulyadej is the ninth ruler, and of the founding of Bangkok as the national capital.

Tens of thousands of cheering Thais lined the river banks as King Bhumibol, Queen Sirikit and other members of the royal family were carried in a procession of gilded swan-necked barges rowed by 2,000 navy oarsmen in vivid traditional costumes. The celebrations were expected to cost about \$45 million.

## A NEW ERA FOR SMALL-BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

For over 100 years the business community has relied increasingly on the telephone as its most essential line of communication. Yet despite this long period of technological improvement, the basic wire-and-switch concept of telephony has remained until now unchanged, a situation which, in view of the information revolution of the Eighties, cannot continue. Business telephony has entered a new era in which conventional technology is not able to keep pace with the demands of the future.

To meet the need for speed, convenience, flexibility and economy in business communications, Philips has developed a new-technology private telephone switching system based on the integration of advanced micro-computer techniques with sophisticated communications electronics.

Called TBX, for Time-division Branch eXchange, the system can be used for voice, image and data communications. It is modular in both hardware and software, so can be con-

figured, re-configured, extended or upgraded to meet the specific needs of the user. Moreover, it can be selectively programmed to provide a host of time and revenue saving facilities such as hot-line; abbreviated dialling; follow-me; auto ringback; group hunting; add-on conference; toll restriction; executive override and executive/secretary stations. These features,

together with extreme compact and totally silent operation, add up to a system that complements the modern business environment.

The TBX, a new Philips development for small-business communications, is now available in most areas. But Philips can help improve business efficiency in other ways too, as the following examples illustrate.



### ELECTRONIC ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS

Philips have a new key to successful security. It is a computer-encoded key that fits on a key-ring, and a simple but sophisticated concept that fits most requirements.

The new access control system does everything that a conventional centralized processor-controlled system will do, but without the complexity. The system is compact and comprehensive. It is easy-to-install and easy-to-use. Above all it is safe, internally and externally. Though the keys all look alike, each is unique; with 60 billion codes to choose from, there is no possibility of duplication.

**ENERGY-SAVING LIGHTING**

Philips SL lamps are already saving energy in hotels, offices, conference halls, shopping centres, etc. all over Europe. For example, the Swiss departmental stores group Globus have been able to triple the sales area of their new branch in Berne from 2000m<sup>2</sup> to 6000m<sup>2</sup> with no increase in electricity costs compared with former needs. On average, 70W/m<sup>2</sup> would have been needed previously for sales area lighting, whereas the same basic lighting can now be achieved at 6.5W/m<sup>2</sup> with the new 18W SL lamps, and the overall lighting requirement reduced to only 20W/m<sup>2</sup>. At the same time, the low operating temperature and the reduced radiant heat of the SL lamps give further economy in power consumed by the air conditioning system. Philips new SL lamps are an energy-efficient alternative to incandescent lamps in new lighting schemes or as replacements in existing schemes. The new lamps can be plugged or screwed into standard B22 or E27 sockets and are available in four sizes rated at 9W, 13W, 18W, and 25W respectively equivalent to standard 40W, 60W, 75W and 100W incandescent lamps. They also have at least five times longer life.

**SILENT THERMAL PRINTER**

High-speed line printers — such as those used to print-out data on VDU screens, receive telex messages or collect the news — are usually noisy. Philips new "Copy 80" Silent Thermal Printer is not. It employs a new static printing technique based on momentary heating of tiny resistors arranged along the width of a piece of heat-sensitive paper. Since there is no impact, there is virtually no noise.

"Copy 80" offers other benefits as well. A 240-line-per-minute printing speed lets you print a screenful of information from a visual display in about six seconds. Operation is simple, by means of two push-buttons. A wide range of character codes, input speeds and interfaces are supplied, to meet the needs of financial dealers, travel advisors, news agencies, viewdata users, private telex operators and many others.

**Write for more information to your local Philips organization or to Philips C.M.S.D.-Marketing Communications, V.O.P. Room 25, Eindhoven, Holland. Or telex: 35000-PHTC-NL/CMSD-Marketing Communications, Eindhoven, Holland. I would like more information on:**

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**SURE SIGN OF BUSINESS EFFICIENCY**

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## Fill the Oil Reserve

As motorists know from the price at the pump, the world is temporarily awash in oil. Not since the 1973 oil embargo has there been a better opportunity to funnel some of the surplus into the Louisiana and Texas salt caverns that hold America's strategic petroleum reserve, the first defense against any interruptions of imports.

But this opportunity does not seem to impress the White House. For the moment, President Reagan is more concerned with cutting spending than in so strengthening the nation's defense. It is up to Congress to correct his myopia.

The reserve was created in 1975 in response to the Arab oil embargo. The idea was to store a billion barrels, about seven months' worth of imports, by the mid-1980s. But the Carter administration, fearful of antagonizing Saudi Arabia, did not buy enough oil to fill the reserve on schedule.

Only in the last year (and only after prodding by Congress) has the government tried to catch up. Some 240 million barrels are now in storage. At the congressionally mandated fill rate of 300,000 barrels a day, it would take approximately seven more years to meet the billion-barrel goal.

Yet to save money, President Reagan wants to cut the 1985 fill rate to just 209,000

barrels a day. Even that goal might not be met because of limits on storage capacity. The space is created in underground salt formations. At the current pace of construction, the fill may drop to 100,000 barrels a day.

That is not nearly good enough. All it would take to convert the current glut into shortage is a 10 percent reduction in world output. Even the threat of a reduction created by war or revolution in the Gulf might create a shortage, as nations and businesses rush to hoard stocks. What is needed is a determined effort to fill the reserve while the oil market is slack.

At the very least, that means 300,000 barrels a day. Buying two or three times that much would be better still. It would take a year or two to create the required storage capacity underground. But, as Senator Bill Bradley notes, that is no real constraint. Private industry has plenty of above-ground storage; it would be only too happy to lease.

Available also are hundreds of underutilized tankers that could provide temporary storage for the petroleum.

Oil prices are falling and gasoline dealers are again offering beer mugs with every fill-up. Perhaps the traumas of 1974 and 1979 will never recur. But why bet on that?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Japanese Car Quota

Japan has now agreed to extend for another year its not-so-voluntary quota on the cars it sends to the United States. The purpose of that quota was to shelter the American automobile companies from the cold winds of world competition while they reorganized themselves to produce more small cars. But trade quotas rarely work well, and this case does not seem to be an exception.

It is fair to say that the recession, with its special impact on automobile sales, has thrown off all previous calculations. But the trade figures for the last three months of 1981 provide a rather dramatic indicator of what is happening. The value of all imports into this country dropped slightly, compared with the same period a year earlier. That is the effect of the rising exchange rate of the dollar. But there is one conspicuous exception. The value of imported automobiles is up sharply — while the number is down.

Clearly the Japanese manufacturers are shipping more expensive cars to the United States. The figures suggest that, between late 1980 and late 1981, the price of the cars as they left Japan rose about 25 percent. The Japanese have been sending bigger, more expensive cars to attract more affluent buyers.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Puerto Rico's Status

In working to stabilize the Caribbean basin, the administration inadvertently destabilizing Puerto Rico? This is the foreboding of Puerto Ricans close to the mainland Democratic Party. They feel that the tariff and tax privileges the administration now proposes to extend to the whole region will simply cancel out the advantage those privileges — the heart of "Operation Bootstrap" — have conferred on the commonwealth. The governor and other Puerto Ricans close to Ronald Reagan reply that the president's Caribbean basin initiative does protect the island, but they are awfully jittery about it.

Already, Puerto Rico, with a per capita income half that of the poorest state and an economy sadly dependent on federal transfer payments, was the American jurisdiction most hurt by federal budget cuts. With the initiative, the hurt deepens. Puerto Rico pays a special price for both the Reagan domestic and foreign policies. These are American citizens, and it is not fair.

The critics argue that the island, while more advanced than most intended beneficiaries of the Caribbean initiative, is still a developing country and needs to be relieved of the burdens that an undifferentiating federal law now imposes. Let Puerto Rico control imports while its industry grows, the island's house policies; let the island avoid more ex-

pensive American shipping, and so on. There are some sensible ideas here. The trouble is, many of them cut across the administration's guiding policy — to put the island on a statehood course or, in the shorter run, to treat it within the context of "New Federalism." This tilts the administration against proposals whose secondary effect is to strengthen the commonwealth status of the island and, not incidentally, the Democrats.

The most likely result of this confrontation on an economic program is the same stalemate that has curdled the status debate in recent years. A break is essential, and we think we know what it should be. The administration should grant that its first responsibility is not to one status, statehood, but to the people. That means living with commonwealth, because it exists and is flexible, and consulting with all political elements to agree on the best development ideas regardless of their implication for the ill-starred status debate. After all, even Mr. Reagan's political opponents basically accept his fundamental economic insight — that the curse of welfarism on the island must be licked. If the president turns from the form of status to the substance of development, he might yet lead the turnaround the island desperately needs.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### German Party Threatened

The things happening on the left wing of the German Socialist party are increasingly threatening its existence.

Bodies like the Green Party and other outer-left groups have nibbled so much support from the fringe of Chancellor Schmidt's party that its managers, and especially Party Chairman Willy Brandt, have been driven to advocate leftist policy changes to lure these voters back.

*From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung.*

## April 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Turbulent Cuban Meeting

HAVANA — A turbulent meeting of Liberals of Santiago, called for the purpose of uniting the party, has been held here. Señor Canizares said Señor Gómez should be the presidential candidate, and Señor Xiquez replied that both Señor Zayas and Señor Gómez were unscrupulous. Señor Ferrera declared Señor Gómez to be the only man for the office. No sooner were these words uttered than the audience split: one side shouting "Viva Gómez!" the other "Viva Zayas!" The excitement was indescribable. Blows were exchanged and the police interfered to establish order. When the meeting was resumed, efforts to obtain harmony were useless and Gen. Pino Guerra confessed that he had failed to unite the party.

### 1932: Central European Problems

LONDON — The financial and economic fate of five or six Central European countries hangs directly on the four-power Danubian conference, the first of a series of conferences that will be held here almost without interruption between now and the fall, including later a conference of the Danubian countries themselves. Statesmen will be working against time, because all the reports from central Europe indicate that financial collapse cannot be delayed much longer unless drastic and remedial measures are adopted. Statesmen realize that if Central Europe collapses, the difficulties and problems of the Lausanne conference on disarmament will be multiplied, if not made practically insurmountable.

## On Reducing Nuclear Arsenals by Agreement

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — After nearly a generation of somnolence, the debate on nuclear weapons has suddenly fully emerged in the United States. The arguments aren't new.

The underlying strategy of using money to buy a doomsday threat instead of manpower for a large standing army goes back to John Foster Dulles's dread promise of "more bang for a buck." As technology developed, so did the idea of smaller, short-range nuclear weapons and limited nuclear war, which is the meaning of John Kennedy's doctrine of "flexible response."

Bertrand Russell's "better Red than dead" was the slogan of the first unilateral disarmers, and it remains the menace inherent in the idea of abandoning defense.

Three elements in the situation are new. One is Soviet acquisition of a nuclear arsenal that threatens the United States and the rest of the world just as much as the United States can threaten. The question of superiority doesn't mean much. It is a political, not a military, calculation having to do with whether perceptions of risk are more or less likely to achieve what Americans call deterrence when speaking of their own policy and nuclear blackmail when speaking of the Soviet Union's policy.

The second change is the sheer quantity of nuclear weapons now in existence and the increased sophistication of delivery meth-

ods. Nobelist Linus Pauling has calculated that the total stockpile amounts to 500,000 megatons, which is about 100,000 times the total of explosives used during the whole of World War II. And the U.S. administration now wants to build another 17,000 warheads for better weapons.

This has led to the third change, which is the reawakening to danger. The buildup has been going on all this time without attracting much attention because the political climate seemed to be improving and the assumption grew that nobody would ever use atoms for destruction again.

Increased tensions, fierce talks and what appears to be Washington's new enthusiasm for arms-racing in contrast to an air of reluctance surrounding previous procurement have undermined that always fragile, uncertain assumption.

So now, people are prepared to argue the question of apocalypse again, at a level of danger far higher than it had been during the first big debate.

It is not a simple question, or it would have been answered long ago. The complications do not stem from any wish for nuclear war. Fools cried "nuke 'em" during the frustrations of the wars in Korea, Vietnam and even the 1973-74 oil crisis. But nobody lis-

tened because everybody else understood, despite the passion of the conflicts, that we cannot consider these weapons a usable part of the armory.

The complications are there, because peace is not the only issue. Security means more than peace and the outbreak of World War II showed that even peace can be lost if security is neglected. The record indicates that Hitler really wanted war. No doubt Moscow doesn't, any more than the United States. But there are possibilities, of internal upheaval, panic, desperation, which could sweep away the restraints.

There are profound reasons to refuse a choice limited to Red or dead — and that way of putting it sacrifices fact to rhyme because the issue isn't Communism but Soviet power. The desire to resist is legitimate, and compelling. There hasn't been any war between the members of NATO and those of the Warsaw Pact, and while we can't be sure that is because nuclear weapons exist, some decisions must be made.

Now some decisions must be made. The overwhelming moral argument for survival cannot be challenged. But what becomes of deterrence and the capacity to resist unacceptable pressure, the moral argument for security, if the West discards its weapons of Part I

promises never to use them first while refusing to mount effective conventional defenses? A simple freeze on all nuclear weapons at current levels would probably be impossible to verify, and I cannot reject the argument that some technological improvements can reduce rather than increase the chance that the weapons might ever be used. There is merit in distinguishing between "stabilizing" and "destabilizing" types. It is persuasive that submarine-launched missiles are in the first category and sea-launched Cruise missiles in the second, for example.

A sense of approximate force balance is important, not only to security but to the confidence needed to reverse the arms race and contain peripheral conflicts. There is not and won't be, any balance of debate because it simply isn't possible for the Soviet public to participate and to influence its leaders on these issues. That puts an extra burden on the American public.

The answer has to be an urgent, determined effort to reduce arsenals by agreement. It means accepting Soviet security concerns, being selective about new weapons and not trying to unsettle the Soviet regime, however hateful. The task of reforming it belongs to its own people. Ours is to maintain peace and win time for them to find a way.

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## A Closer Look At '62 Cuban Missile Pact

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — With Washington threatening to go to the source in Cuba and with Moscow hinting it may put nuclear weapons there, it is a good time to check the no-invasion, no-offensive-weapons understanding that ended the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. One thing you find by going back is that Kennedy's and Khrushchev's (still unpublished) exchange is apparently being widely misread by the Reagan administration and by others arguing for a hard line.

CIA Director William J. Casey, for instance, when asked whether the arrival of new MiG-23s in Cuba violates the 1962 terms told U.S. News & World Report on March 6, "Oh, sure it does because the '62 agreement said the Soviets would send no offensive weapons, and it also said there would be no export of revolution from Cuba. The agreement has been violated for 20 years."

The Wall Street Journal recalled recently that Kennedy had said after the crisis (on Nov. 20), "if all offensive weapons are removed from Cuba and kept out of the hemisphere in the future, under adequate verification and safeguards, and if Cuba is not used for the export of aggressive Communist purposes, there will be peace in the Caribbean."

The impression is being conveyed that the Kremlin is violating its word by shipping in "offensive weapons and exporting revolution" and may violate it further by employing new missiles. Mr. Reagan, while saying Wednesday night — accurately that putting missiles into Cuba would be a "total violation," added that there's been other [unspecified] things we think are violations." All this opens the possibility of dropping the bar against an invasion of Cuba.

Well, the Kremlin is shipping in MiG-23s and, unquestionably, is exporting revolution. But there is no evident basis for claiming that these acts violate the 1962 terms.

To comment on the first, I rely on a summary of the public record by Raymond L. Garthoff, a Brookings Institution, a retired diplomat, in the Political Science Quarterly, Fall, 1980.

The "offensive military equipment" that Kennedy pronounced unacceptable on Oct. 22, 1962, included the ballistic missiles and "jet bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons" — IL-28s. But Cuba's MiGs of the day (2/2s) were never declared "offensive," either in their fighter-interceptor or fighter-bomber version. Nor, as the 1962 understanding was updated by the Western nations mediating the dispute, SWAPO argues it will accept any reasonable system of proportional representation, even the one the South African whites use themselves, but not the one proposed by SWAPO, particularly when, right or wrong, they believe have a friend in the White House.

SWAPO's interpretation of the voting system proposals may be wrong. After all, the West Germans use something very similar. Nevertheless, they have their reasons for putting their foot down and creating an impasse. The negotiations have become a slow-motion ballet played to the timing of the South African orchestra. A growing segment of opinion, within the U.S. and the Canadian government negotiating teams, and the United Nations, is coming to the conclusion that the South Africans do not want an agreement to the principles of the colonial settlers.

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As for the suggestion that the export of revolution violates the 1962 terms, the Soviets did not foreswear revolution. Nor did Kennedy say they had. He did list (Nov. 20) what "Chairman Khrushchev ... agreed" to do: remove and keep out offensive systems, permit follow-up verification and safeguards. The United States, he went on, agreed not to invade.

Later in the same statement, he added another condition to his opposition: that the United States must be forced to negotiate seriously. The front-line African states have decided to push SWAPO to take its fighting more seriously, accepting the dispute.

The negotiations continue for an agreement to be completed this year.

Behind the scenes, the evidence is even more compelling. The South Africans have been gradually unwinding all that was agreed in the nearly four years of negotiations leading up to the Geneva Conference in January, 1981 — the conference that was meant to fire the starting pistol on the implementation of a carefully constructed agreement, but turned out to be the moment when the South Africans dug their heels in.

A look at what is going on in Namibia illuminates why the South Africans are trying to slow down the negotiations. They had always hoped to build up a multiracial center party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, that could do in Namibia what Bishop Abel Muzorewa failed to do in Rhodesia — create an authoritative buffer regime between the guerrilla nationalists and the South Africans. With the recent resignation of the DTA's black president, Peter Kalanga, this plan is in disarray. Kalanga had come to the conclusion that the DTA was too closely controlled by South Africa. His position as the DTA's ovambos leader was critical. The ovambos form nearly half of Namibia's population and they are the main source of SWAPO support.



## Nuclear Power Plants And the Arms Debate

By Harvey Wasserman and Norman Solomon

LOS ANGELES — The accident at Three Mile Island happened three years ago today. But its single most important lesson is just now coming to light, and could ultimately have more to do with nuclear war than power plants. It is the fact that radiation, even in minuscule doses, may be far more dangerous than any of us have imagined.

By coincidence, the TMI accident happened at the only U.S. reactor site where neighboring farmers were already systematically monitoring their animals for radiation effects. The survey was begun in 1976 by Jane Lee, a dairy farmer from the tiny nearby town of Evers. TMI Unit 1 had opened two years earlier, and Lee suspected that radioactive emissions might be causing some of the "strange goings-on" widely reported by local animal owners: deformed chicks hatching, duck eggs not hatching at all, whole litters of stillborn kittens, cows and goats with reproductive problems. Such things as happened on farms. But the people near TMI thought that the rate was abnormal, too high to be a mere coincidence.

Then, on March 28, 1979, the accident occurred at the newly opened TMI-2. In the months that followed, there was an escalation of complaints from farmers, pet owners and veterinarians. They told Lee of goats and pigs requiring Caesarean sections, calves and colts born deformed, a dog born with no eyes, spontaneous abortions among cats, ducks refusing to breed, pecking off trees, gardens wilting, and an unexplained disappearance of wildlife. Within a year Lee had a thick file of affidavits and photographs.

The study that indicated the amount of radiation involved could not possibly have caused the damage. A later Nuclear Regulatory Commission study found "no basis" for the fear that animals' problems were related to TMI. Nuclear-energy proponents attacked the farmers, implying they bad blamed the reactor for problems caused by their own "mismanagement" — and that, at any rate, they were not scientists and could not know what radiation would or would not do to their animals.

But there were some nagging boles in the countercharges. The state and NRC studies were sketchy, self-contradictory and in many instances based on erroneous data. There was no reliable body of experimental data to define exactly how much contamination does what to which species of animals. And the actual quantity of radiation that escaped from the TMI accident to this day remains a topic of bitter dispute. In short, it may not have been good science to take the farmers' claims at face value — but it was also poor science to dismiss them out of hand.

With that in mind, the two of us and two co-researchers spent the next 18 months tracking down other instances of unmonitored radiation emissions in which people charged that their animals had been harmed. We found seven.

The first occurred in 1953 after the infamous "Dirty Harry" bomb test eradicated thousands of Nevada sheep, many of which died. The Atomic Energy Commission scoffed at the ranchers who made the charges, but eventually did pay some damages. Since then, serious evidence has surfaced indicating that fallout killed not just sheep, but humans as well.

We also found three reactor sites where farm problems similar to those at TMI were reported. Near the Arkansas Nuclear 1 plant at Russellville, 70-year-old Herschel Bennett complained that a peach orchard he had tended for 30 years withered in the wake of an NRC-recorded accidental release of radon.

The authors, along with Robert Avera and Eleanor Waters, wrote the book "Killing Our Own: The Disaster of America's Experiments With Atomic Radiation," which is to be published next month by Dell. They wrote this report for the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

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## Iranians Cross Daily To Turkey but Reports Of Rebel Force Denied

By Marvin Howe  
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Iranian refugees cross daily into Turkey in hopes of getting visas to move on to Western Europe and the United States, but Western intelligence sources here said Iranians have not established any significant paramilitary organization in the country.

These sources discount reports in U.S. and British newspapers that paramilitary forces opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and numbering up to 10,000 men have been using Turkish territory. Turkish officials have also repeatedly denied the reports.

Western intelligence sources said there were about 500 Iranians in Turkey several months ago trying to form armed opposition units. But these have been dispersed by the Turkish authorities, the intelligence sources said.

Now there are said to be no more than 100 to 150 former officers of the shah's forces in Turkey. These Iranians are said to be in such cities as western Turkey as Izmir and Istanbul, far from the eastern border with Iran.

## Labor Pact Ends Protest in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — Mootedison, Italy's financially troubled chemical giant, has agreed to revoke more than 1,700 dismissals following government mediation, the company said.

Workers had occupied three Mootedison plants to protest plans to close the facilities and dismiss employees. Union officials said workers voted to end sit-ins and return to their jobs at two of the three plants in Terni and Ferrara.

The company pledged Sunday to keep open those plants until July 31 and in the meantime to arrange transfers or early retirement of the workers. Company officials said they were optimistic that a third plant, in the southern city of Brindisi, could be sold.

## N.Y. Labor Arbitrator Quits

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Theodore W. Kheel said Sunday that he was resigning after 33 years as the official arbitrator in labor disputes involving New York subway and bus workers. He said, and a city official confirmed, that the Transit Authority was seeking to remove him because of decisions it considered too favorable to the unions. A spokesman for the Transport Workers Union called the allegation "concocted."



ROMAN REVIEW — President Constantine Caramanlis of Greece, center, and President Sandro Pertini of Italy reviewed the Quirinale palace guard Monday in Rome. The Greek leader will meet with the pope during his visit.

## 4 Nuns Suing Bishop Over Firings in U.S.

By Dudley Clendinnen  
New York Times Service

A Turkish journalist, Namik Kocak, recently wrote in the Istanbul daily, *Gunes*, that he had made a round trip into Iran with smugglers. Smugglers carry on a well-established trade through the mountain paths, taking sheep, flour, sugar, salt and other goods to Iran and bringing back watches, electronic goods and, in the past at least, narcotics.

Mr. Kocak reported that in contrast with the \$138 he paid to accompany the smugglers, Iranians were paying up to \$2,415 for the trip out of Iran. He said the hotels in the southeastern Turkish town of Van were full of Iranian exiles.

Authoritative Turkish sources said there had been a continual flow of refugees from Iran to Turkey since the Iranian revolution in February, 1979. The official number of Iranian refugees in Turkey is put at about 250.

The authorities here allow the refugees to travel through Turkey to other countries, and it sometimes grants political asylum on humanitarian grounds.

of their classrooms and give them an unsigned memorandum of "issues" that ended by asking that they "not be rehired" and that they "be given the opportunity to resign." The memorandum accused them of such faults as "cliquishness," "lack of communication and cooperation with the parish staff" and "an autonomy and isolationism which is very unhealthy for the continued good functioning of the school."

But the parents, the sisters and some priests say the division is rooted in the traditional competition for allegiance and funds between the parish church and parish school; in the historic animus between the Irish Catholic background of the sisters and the French Catholic background of the parish priests; in the traditional male domination of the priesthood over nuns and, mainly, in the growing independence of these four nuns in running the school.

Entering the cathedral, worshippers could buy a card with a photograph of Archbishop Romero from a woman selling pictures of saints. The plain facade of the cathedral is damaged from a bomb attack two years ago. Inside, the concrete, mostly unpainted walls are not imposing, for they are largely empty

## To Many Salvadorans, Murdered Archbishop Is a Symbol of Hope

By Stanley Meisler  
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Throughout the Mass in the Roman Catholic cathedral of San Salvador this Palm Sunday, worshippers slipped away to an alcove to pray at the tomb of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, assassinated two years ago and regarded in El Salvador almost as a saint.

"The people are always looking for someone who will bring them peace," explained a man who had come to pay his respects to the murdered archbishop.

"To me, he is still alive," the man said. "He was a man who spoke the language of the people. They understood him, and he understood them. He was an honest man, a man of no ambition. To me, he already is a saint."

The concrete tomb of Archbishop Romero, beneath a huge, primitive portrait of him smiling, is inscribed with inscriptions and crudely handwritten sheets of paper thanking him for extending miracles.

Archbishop Romero, who was assassinated while celebrating Mass on March 24, 1980, was respected throughout El Salvador for denouncing violations of human rights by the armed forces and for championing the peasants' struggle for changes to improve their lot.

But the Catholic Church has been divided between followers of Archbishop Romero and those who feel the archbishop's preaching encouraged the guerrillas who have brought the country to civil war. Archbishop Romero's successor, the acting archbishop, Arturo Rivera y Dámas, has tried to pursue a middle course.

In his Palm Sunday homily, Archbishop Rivera y Dámas hailed the large voter turnout in the March 28 election as proof that the people of El Salvador "were tired of so much violence," and that they "hoped to find a solution in the sea of confusion and sorrow in which we live."

### Visits Are Significant

In a sense, the steady, slow and quiet procession of Salvadorans to the tomb of Archbishop Romero seemed more significant than the Palm Sunday homily. Several, including a young pregnant woman, prayed on their knees. Many put their palm fronds on the tomb.

At the dissolution of Parliament Friday, Mr. Stevens said that paramount chiefs for the nation's 12 districts would be elected April 29, and 85 ordinary members would be elected the following day. Seven members of Parliament are named by the president.

The ruling All People's Congress will hold a primary election April 5 to choose at least three candidates in each constituency. Mr. Stevens said, APC sources said more than 900 people had applied to run in the primaries.

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Parents Are Adamant

Mr. McEachern's firm has accepted the case without fee, with the expenses to be defrayed by whatever money the parents' group can raise. And the parents, who have formed an organization called "Save Our Sisters," say they are in the fight all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, if need be.

The confrontation began to form Jan. 28, when the diocesan superintendent of schools visited Sacred Heart to call the sisters out



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## A President's Musings

By Jim Anderson  
United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — Harry Truman often daydreamed about nailing labor leaders, adjourning Congress and bombing Stalin. He jotted down such thoughts while pondering the problems of his day. For years, the scraps of paper and ideas remained secret.

Now, however, they have been combined in a book by historian Monte Poen, "Strictly Personal and Confidential" (Little, Brown & Co.). It includes more than 100 memos and letters that Truman wrote to himself never sent or acted on.

In June 1946 — tormented by labor unrest, resistance in Congress and signs that the Soviet Union was backing out of World War II agreements — Truman wrote in a memo:

"Declare an emergency — call out the troops. Start industry and put anyone to work who wants to work. If any [labor] leader interferes, court-martial him. [labor leader John L.] Lewis ought to have been shot in 1942. Mr. Franklin [Roosevelt] didn't have the guts to do it. . . . Adjourn Congress and run the country. Get plenty of atomic bombs on hand — drop one on Stalin, put the United Nations to work and eventually set up a free world."

The memos, notes, letters and drafts were found by Poen in the Truman Library. He said they were ordered not to be opened during Truman's lifetime.

### History Based on All the Facts

Poen said many of the letters were held back when Truman saw the typed version, after having dictated it in anger "with his Missouri up." He saved the unmailed letters, Poen said, "because he insisted that the only good history was history based on all the facts."

According to the letters, Truman disliked some columnists and publishers, such as Westbrook Pegler, "the greatest character assassin in the United States." He also wrote, "If [Walter] Winchell ever told the truth it would be accident," and called Hearst and Scripps-Howard papers "prostitutes" and "shady little paper."

In letters and statements that were published, Truman supported another of his secretaries of state, James Byrnes. But in what may have been unmailed first drafts of messages that were later delivered, Truman dresses down Byrnes in sharp terms for failing to keep Truman informed on negotiations with Moscow.

An unpublished letter to a historian who wrote for background information about Truman's decision to bomb Hiroshima is typically direct. It begins, "Dear Mr. Feis, You write just like the usual egghead."

Paul Hume, the Washington Post music critic who was shocked by the famous abusive letter from Truman after he wrote an unfavorable review of a Margaret Truman piano recital, ought to see the one Truman didn't mail to Philip Graham, publisher of the Post, after Hume planned a piano recital at the White House:

"Why don't you fire this frustrated old fart and hire a music reviewer who knows what he's talking about? At least you should send somebody with him to a piano recital who knows the score."

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REVIEW OF THE MONTH

SONGS CONCERNING

THE BEATLES

BY JAMES C. MCGOWAN

after a term as a New York state legislator.

Moreover, he was miffed over a continuing family dispute about the crucial question of whether Mrs. Astor — his wife or his aunt, Caroline Schermerhorn Astor — was entitled to be regarded as "the" Mrs. Astor of New York society. (To make the point, Caroline, the queen of the Four Hundred, discarded her "Mrs. William Astor" calling cards in favor of ones that said simply "Mrs. Astor.")

#### Grand Estates

William Waldorf Astor became a British subject (ultimately a viscount), and bought two grand estates: Cliveden, a splendid 16th-century manor house on the north bank of the Thames in Buckinghamshire, and Hever Castle, in the Kent countryside 27 miles (43 kilometers) south of London.

Cliveden, now owned by the National Trust, was then the home of the "Cliveden Set" presided over

by the Virginia-born Nancy Astor, William's daughter-in-law, whose critics accused her of wanting to appear Hitler in the 1930s. The story burst into the news again in 1963 in the place where a Cabinet minister named John Profumo met a young woman named Christine Keeler, leading to a sex-and-security scandal that helped defeat the Conservative government.

The less flamboyant branch of the Astor family that lives at Hever, descended from William's second son, owned The Times of London for several decades, ending in 1966. It also acquired a baronial title of its own, which John Jacob Astor, the man now selling Hever, will assume upon the death of his father, Lord Astor.

The castle, which Lord Astor gave to his son eight years ago, has nine bedrooms and six reception rooms. That was not big enough for the kind of entertaining William Astor had in mind when he bought it in 1950; he spent millions of dollars building a Tudor-style village in back, on the other side of the moat. The village, which has 156 rooms, is divided up into apartments and offices.

#### Arts Agenda

FARNS — The Royal Ballet of London will be at the Palais des Congrès from April 17 to June 12, opening with "Swan Lake" in Kenneth Sapper's version of the Petipa-Forsythe staging. The repertory for the eight-week run includes two full-evening ballets, "Reverie," based on the Gogol story of the same name, and "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; "Le Cygne" and "Bournonville's" "La Sylphide," and a program of concluding excerpts from "Le Bayadère" and "Papillons" with pas de deux by Maurice Bojart, Vinogradov and others.

\* \* \*

BASEL — "Têtes Arremplies," a ballet by Helmut Spiegel set to music of Stravinsky's Opus 7 concertos, will be given in its complete form for the first time April 6 on a program that also includes Spiegel's "Le Chêne" and Hans van Manen's "Große Fuge."

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## Ach du Lieber, Lüchow's Is Going?

By Frank J. Prial  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Theodore Roosevelt dined at Lüchow's he ordered venison and a bottle of Pommard, which is hardly the standard brew in what Ludwig Bemelmans irreverently called a goulash and Wiener schnitzel emporium. Sigmund Romberg was a venison man too, but he, in classic style, preferred a Seidel or two — or three — of Würzburger. Old August Lüchow himself was a beer man, and waiters who remembered him — he died in 1923 — recalled that there were nights when it took four waiters to get him up to his apartment above the restaurant, so filled was he with food and beer.

He was hardly out of style. It was an era when a paunch was called a corporation and was treated with the same respect. Lunch was a serious, three-hour affair, cut short only because there would barely be time to get to the club for a hand of whist and then bone to dress for dinner.

Lüchow's, the vast gastronomic cathedral on New York's 14th Street. It lasted 100 years, which is a venerable age for man or restaurant. It survived three wars, a handful of depressions, two periods of anti-German sentiment and the steady northward march of city life.

It will remain open until about June 15, when the name and some of the decor will move to the theater district — "80 years late," as the current owners put it. Whether the *Gemütlichkeit* will survive the trip is another question.

#### Warm Semi-Somnolence

*Gemütlichkeit* has been defined as a state of mind, an easygoing disposition, a freedom from woe, comfortableness. Like a fine, rich *Sauerbraten*, *Gemütlichkeit* is arrived at slowly. It begins with good beer, it builds up with the noodle soup and the beringer salad, the roasts and the green-stemmed glasses of Mosel, it peaks with the *Schwarzwälder Torte* and levels off into warm semi-somnolence with the brandy and cigars.

A crowd of out-of-towners eating light and rushing out to catch "Sugar Babies?" "Gott in Himmel!" old August would say if he was still around.

The current owners, Peter Aschkenasy and Jack Levine, said they were not happy about leaving 14th Street for a 48-story office building at 1633 Broadway. The new Lüchow's will be in a sunken plaza of the building between 50th and 51st streets, opposite the Winter Garden and in the same building with two other theaters, the Uris and the Circle in the Square.

There are harsh economic realities. It used to cost 80 cents to take a cab from midtown to 14th Street, and you could grab the subway in a pinch. Now the cab is \$5 and the subway is ominous.

Moreover, the Union Square neighborhood is not particularly pleasant, but it hasn't been overly appealing for 30 years. It's more than that: Lüchow's may just have outlived its time. When Jan Mitchell bought the place in 1950, he had 28 German or Austrian-born cooks in his kitchen and 120 waiters, most of them also from Germany or Austria. Germans and Austrians no longer come to New York to work in restaurants.

Where today could a restaurateur find a Hugo Schenke? Schenke died in 1955 at age 75 after being a waiter at Lüchow's for 50 years. He was an avid reader who corresponded with his literary customers, including H.L. Mencken and Carl Sandburg. A believer in reincarnation, his fondest wish was to come back as a waiter. He could think of no finer trade.

36,000 "Tales"

Where could you discover another Julius Richter, who played in Lüchow's string trio, sometimes a quartet, for 40 years? Richter, who studied at the Royal Academy of Music in Vienna, once estimated that he had played "Tales From



Marilyn K. Yoo/The New York Times

the Vienna Woods" more than 36,000 times. He greeted famous composers, from Victor Herbert to Cole Porter to Richard Rodgers and Leonard Bernstein, with meleys of their songs.

Lüchow's had a musical ambience from the start. When August Lüchow bought the place from Baron von McElbach in 1882 it was twice more than a beer hall at its present size. He swing the deal with his savings and a loan from William Steinway, the pianomaker, whose offices were across the street.

The 1880s were the high-water mark of German immigrant culture in the United States, and New York — particularly Union Square — was its Athens. The Academy of Music was down the street. So was Steinway Hall. More important to Lüchow's perhaps than even Steinway's was the loyal patronage of the prominent writer and music critic James Gibbons Huneker, who held forth at the restaurant. The great and would-be-great of the turn-of-the-century music world came there to drink Würzburger and court Huneker's favor.

Paderewski played there one night to entertain Jean de Reszke, and Fritz Kreisler once fiddled for a party of his friends. Caruso was a regular. There is still a private room dedicated to Lillian Russell, and Gus Kahn is said to have composed "Yes Sir, That's My Baby" on a Lüchow's tabletop.

Those days seem far removed now, like the plot of *Lehar* operetta. The German style in restaurants is virtually lost in New York. The Jaeger House, Vorst's and the Blue Ribbon are gone; the newer places with Germanic names are Viennese and offer dishes for the calorie-conscious. Most of the proud old waiters are gone, but the heavy Teutonic decor at Lüchow's, which Bob Conside once described as Early North German Lloyd, is still there, and there is a reasonable facsimile of an old German street band, which can get through a reasonable rendition of "Ach du Lieber Augustin."

The owners hope that somebody else will take the old place over. They have a long lease, however, so it couldn't be Lüchow's. Perhaps Hugo Schenke really did come back — and is looking for a place of his own.

**Drawing of Killer on Cover Of Album Irks Beatles Fans**

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1966, the Beatles wanted to use for the cover of their "Yesterday and Today" album a photo showing the Fab Four in white butcher smocks, holding slabs of raw meat and decapitated dolls. The reaction? "Sick! Disturbing! Revolting!"

Those words are now being hurled at an album of novelty songs about the Beatles. The reason? The cover of Rhino Records' "Beatlesongs" collection is a drawing by William Stout of fans rallying around a banner that reads, "We Love You Beatles," the name of a 1964 song included on the album.

The problem? One of the "fans" holding the banner is Mark David Chapman, the convicted killer of John Lennon.

Harold Bronson, managing director of Los Angeles-based Rhino Records, said an Atlanta record store refused to stock the album and other retailers have reported consumer resistance to it because of the cover.

Bronson said the Rhino staff didn't notice the Chapman character originally in the crowded drawing. The cover will be replaced on future pressings, he said. The initial pressing was 10,000 copies.

"I can understand the artist's intent, but I also understand the fan reaction. I remember my own feeling when all those souvenir magazines came out after Lennon's death. Some of them had great old photos of the Beatles, but I refused to buy them because the magazines also had lengthy spreads on Chapman."

Stout, a commercial artist who has designed the studio posters for such films as "Life of Brian" and "More American Graffiti," said he was disappointed by Rhino's decision to replace the cover.

"Lennon was my favorite Beatle," he said. "I have always related to his intelligence and sardonic wit. The cover was created out of a sense of anger, a sense of loss and a sense of that sardonic wit."

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 9 Tuesday, April 6, 1982 \*\*\*

## Price of Oil Stocks Battered by Glut

### World Oversupply Slashes Value of Some NYSE-Listed Equities in Half

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The oil industry has seen bad times before. In 1931, for instance, the price of a barrel of oil in East Texas fell to 10 cents, a nickel less than a bowl of chili.

But tight markets and good times have always followed the glut for oil companies.

But the present oil glut, which is being caused by an unparalleled decline in demand rather than large new discoveries, may not be as easy for the industry to shake off. Whether oil companies will be able to bounce back is an anxious scrutiny question from Houston to Wall Street.

Nowhere is the answer more negative than among investors who have relentlessly bid down the price of oil stocks to half the level prevailing just 16 months ago. They have acted on the basis that, by and large, oil companies are not replacing their domestic oil reserves and have lost effective control over their foreign sources.

At the same time, the price of a barrel of crude oil has fallen from \$36 and higher to around \$31, with numerous analysts suggesting that a further price decline to \$25 will be difficult to avoid.

All oil companies are suffering,

but they are not suffering equally.

"In this environment, everybody does poorly," said Constantine D. Fliakos, vice president and senior oil analyst at Merrill Lynch.

Standard Oil of Indiana, once the darling of Wall Street because of its aggressive exploration program, has been severely squeezed by rising costs and the falling price of oil. A share of its stock now brings only 40 percent of the price it commanded at its height a little more than a year ago.

The hundreds of independents who sprung up as the combination of the Iranian revolution and the gradual decontrol of domestic oil prices tripled crude prices in the United States in 1979-80 also are being squeezed severely.

And the companies that make up the Arabian American Oil Co., Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California, once the stars of the oil industry because of their access to cheap Saudi Arabian crude oil — are generally believed to be suffering worst.

After having benefited from the guaranteed Saudi supplies in past tight markets, often at reduced prices, they find themselves under intense pressure from the Saudis to take oil they do not need at prices more than \$5 a barrel higher than they were ever paid.

As a general rule, analysts said that oil companies that mainly buy oil, as opposed to producing

their problem is further exacerbated by the exceptionally high cost of carrying oil at today's interest rates, estimated at 75 cents a barrel a month, and razor-sharp competition in the retail marketplace that prevents Aramco companies from passing on their higher costs.

As the Aramco companies have fallen on harder times, the other huge international oil companies have improved. In particular, analysts suggest that the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, British Petroleum and Gulf are benefiting from the fact they are not involved in Aramco.

#### The Correct Wager

Gulf, in particular, has benefited from appearing to lag behind the industry in spending hundreds of millions of dollars to retrofit refineries to handle the sort of heavier, high-sulfur crude increasingly being found these days. The company calculated that African and North Sea crudes, which are predominately of the lighter variety, were overpriced and would come down. Over recent weeks, both African and North Sea producers have substantially cut prices.

Working against this theory is the difficulty all oil companies are experiencing in passing costs along

### A Bad Year for Big Oil

Closing NYSE Prices of Major Oil Companies

	March 31, 1981	March 31, 1982
Ashland	36%	21%
BP	33%	21%
Exxon	68%	28
Getty	73½	44%
Gulf	35%	32
Mobil	65%	22
Occidental	31½	20%
Shell	45%	34
Standard (Calif.)	41	30%
Standard (Ind.)	73%	36%
Texaco	37%	29%

selling it, tend to gain from the current soft market. Thus, a company such as Ashland Oil, which was criticized for selling much of its producing property three years ago to concentrate on improving refining operations, appears to gain disproportionately, according to several analysts.

"There are a lot of little pockets where companies can make money, or at least not lose as much," said one analyst. In particular, another analyst, Dillard P. Spriggs of Petroleum Analysis, said that companies that can meet their refining requirements with their own domestic production stand to gain most, or lose least, from the present situation. He cited Getty as a principal example.

Working against this theory is the difficulty all oil companies are experiencing in passing costs along to consumers. Mr. Fliakos explained that this is because the worldwide glut of crude extends to all varieties of refined products, making for a distinct buyers' market. The resulting fierce competition among retailers thus has the effect of curbing benefits that would otherwise flow, to consumers.

In today's confused situation, Wall Street and the petroleum industry are buzzing with theories of why particular companies might benefit, when and if the market turns around.

But the ultimate judgment of most experts and many industry officials remains pessimistic. After a recent visit to Houston, where most large oil companies have operations, Mr. Spriggs said that "there are long, long faces down there."

## Falklands Crisis Jars Euromarket

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — Bankers are preparing for considerable uncertainty and turmoil in the Euromarket following Britain and Argentina's decrees of financial anathema upon each other.

The impact on domestic markets in Britain and Argentina Monday was dramatic. In London, sterling was driven to its lowest level in seven months, closing at \$1.7667. Dealers cited worries about the ability of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government to survive the crisis. Share prices, led by Lloyds Bank, Unilever and BAT that have important business in Argentina, dropped sharply.

The Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares, down 16.4 points early in the day, closed at a loss of 11.1 points at 559.9. Lloyds, whose Bank of London & South America has 59 branches in Argentina, dropped 2.5 pence to 418.

In Buenos Aires, the central bank banned sales of foreign currency except to meet import and related expenses and foreign debt payments. The foreign exchange market was practically paralyzed and there were no quotes for drafts or banknotes, bankers said.

The first concrete reaction in the

Euromarket of Britain's ban on financial dealings with Argentina following its takeover of the disputed Falkland Islands was National Westminster's withdrawal from the nearly completed \$200-million syndicated loan for the Buenos Aires electricity utility Segba.

The loan, however, is expected to go forward provided that other governments do not join the ban. There was no immediate indication that other countries are about to join the U.K. action. French officials said they had received no such request from Britain and in Washington, U.S. officials indicated they were still trying to act as a broker to arrange a peaceful solution to the dispute.

However, Trade Secretary John Biffen told Parliament Monday that Britain was "urgently examining" new economic measures to reinforce those already taken and was seeking the support of its EEC and other allies. The EEC Commission is scheduled to discuss the situation in Brussels Tuesday.

#### Existing Loans

The eight-year loan for Segba, due to be signed early next month, was oversubscribed, bankers close to the transaction report, and the existing syndicate of Midas, French and U.S. banks can easily cover the gap left by NatWest's withdrawal. It was underwriting \$25 million of the loan and was expected to take down about \$12 million. However, managers report subscriptions for the loan totaled more than \$225 million.

Much more troublesome, however, are the \$5.84 billion worth of existing loans to Argentina currently outstanding booked out of banks in Britain — about a quarter of the total \$21 billion of Euro-market loans Argentina has outstanding. Typically, such loans are rolled over credits — renewed every three or six months at the same rate of interest.

U.K. banks will be unable to rollover their credits and this could cause serious financial hardship to Argentina. The ban on U.K. bank lending applies to all units of British banks worldwide.

Non-U.K. banks which have booked loans to Argentina out of their U.K. branches, subsidiaries or affiliates are thought to have the ability to transfer these to the books of units outside Britain and thereby continue to supply credit. This is somewhat unclear, as the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Norcen Energy Makes Bid for Hanna Mining

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — Norcen Energy Resources of Canada Monday offered \$45 a share for up to 3.8 million shares, or 42.7 percent, of Hanna Mining Co. in a bid valued at \$17.8 million.

The 3.8 million shares, together with the 783,700 Hanna shares now owned by Norcen would equal about 51.5 percent of Hanna's shares, Norcen said. Norcen said the offer will expire May 3 unless extended. The withdrawal deadline will be April 26 and the proration period will expire April 15, it added.

Hanna Mining said it had no comment on the offer. The New York Stock Exchange said Hanna's board planned to meet Monday on the offer, but a Hanna spokesman declined to confirm this.

### NEC to Sell Business Computers in Europe

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Nippon Electric said Monday it will set up a division within its subsidiary NEC Telecommunications Europe of London to begin marketing small business computers in Europe beginning in the middle of this year.

This replaces an earlier plan to establish a separate subsidiary for computer sales in Europe, it said. NEC last year began selling personal computers in Britain through NEC Telecommunications.

NEC did not detail sales projections for Europe but said that last year it exported about 500 office computers and 20,000 personal computers to overseas markets, mostly the United States and Australia.

### French Firm to Make Robots for Fujitsu Fanuc

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Fujitsu Fanuc of Japan said Monday it has reached basic agreement to license Manurhin Automatic, a French machinery company, to build industrial robots in France.

The Japanese firm said it hopes to sign a licensing agreement with Manurhin in June.

Japanese officials welcomed the plan, which comes just before the planned official visit here by French President François Mitterrand on April 14. Premier Zenko Suzuki is expected to propose promoting industrial cooperation between the two nations.

### GM, Electrical Workers Reach Accord

Reuters

**DETROIT** — General Motors and the International Union of Electrical Workers said Monday they had tentatively agreed on a 2½-year contract that offers significant concessions.

A GM spokesman said the agreement, which must be ratified by the union's 22,000 working members in eight of the company's plants, is similar to a tentative settlement reached with the United Auto Workers last month.

The settlement includes a wage freeze through September, 1984, and an 18-month deferral of cost-of-living increases. Workers would also give up paid days off. In return, GM gave job and income guarantees, including an assurance that laid-off workers with more than 15 years service would receive half pay until they are 62, the spokesman said.

### Tunisians, French to Produce Uranium

Reuters

**PARIS** — The Tunisian chemical company Sté. Tunisienne des Industries Chimiques Maghrébines and the French company Uranium Pechny Ugine Kuhlmann will produce uranium at the Tunisian town of Gabès, a PUK spokesman said Monday.

Construction of the factory will begin next year, and it should start producing an annual 132 tons of uranium in 1985. The uranium will be separated from waste products through a process involving phosphoric acid, the spokesman said.

### Metallgesellschaft May Omit '82 Payout, Chairman Says

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — Metallgesellschaft may omit its dividend for the 1981-82 financial year in view of weak business during the first five months, management board chairman Karl Gustaf Rajen said Monday at a news conference.

For the year ended Sept. 30, 1981, Metallgesellschaft paid a

## Specter of Future Cash Needs of U.S. Keeps Rates High

By Michael Quirin  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — There is little doubt that current and prospective federal budget deficits are causing interest rates to be higher than they would be if the deficits were smaller.

In fact, the fear of big deficits in the future is so strong that rates have not declined significantly even though the deficit so far this year is smaller than expected and is smaller than a year ago.

"It's a very peculiar situation, but I have not changed my forecast of a \$120-billion deficit," said Rudolph Penner, director of fiscal policy studies at the American Enterprise Institute.

"The last thing we have to worry about is too small a budget deficit."

"My experience as a bureaucrat tells me that spending has been less than forecast because some agencies pulled in their horns when Congress did not pass budget resolutions until the fiscal year had already started."

Penalties Speed Payments

Receipts have been swollen, many analysts said, because of larger-than-expected corporate tax payments after the Internal Revenue Service increased the penalty rate for late payment to 20 percent from 12 percent in February.

Despite predictions of a budget deficit of \$100 billion or larger for the fiscal year 1982, the actual deficit through the first five months of the year was about \$2 billion less than in fiscal 1981, when the deficit

for the entire year totaled only \$57.9 billion. In the quarter ended March 31, the Treasury reduced its borrowings by about \$10 billion from its own \$41.25 billion forecast, while more recently it has reduced the size of weekly Treasury bill offerings to \$9.4 billion, or \$400 million less than analysts expected.

Is the "triple-digit deficit," Wall Street's jargon for \$100 billion, a mirage?

Borrowing Estimates

Probably not, according to many analysts. Judging from the high level of interest rates, which are determined by anticipation of the future, not the recent past, the financial markets have decided that the modest drop in Treasury borrowing needs is the calm before the storm.

"It has to get worse," said Astrid Adolfsen, an economist at the securities concern of Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day Inc. A sharp deterioration in the government's finances will become more apparent she said, after tax refunds are paid and after the 10 percent cut in individual income taxes scheduled to take effect July 1.

In the current quarter, the Tuckne economist estimates that the Treasury will need to raise \$15 billion to \$20 billion of new cash, compared with a \$400 million reduction in Treasury debt in the comparable quarter of 1981. By the last quarter of the fiscal year, beginning July 1, she said, the Treasury will need to raise \$45 bil-

lion to \$50 billion of new cash, compared with only \$22.9 billion a year earlier.

A spokesman for the Congressional Budget Office acknowledged that "we have been surprised so far" by the Treasury's larger-than-expected cash position, "but you can't extrapolate and say that the deficit will be lower for all the fiscal year."

He said that "the patterns of 1982 and 1981 are not analogous" because unemployment in fiscal 1981 was lower in the first half than the second half, while unemployment in fiscal 1982 looks to be higher in the second half than the first half.

Also, the spokesman said, payments to farmers under price support programs will be much higher in the second half of this year than in the second half of last year. In general, he said, "spending will accelerate in the second half, and revenues are going to fall off, especially after the July tax cut."

Beyond this year, market partici-

pants are dismayed by forecasts of increasing deficits in the fiscal years 1983 and 1984. Changes in government spending, taxation, interest rates, and the economy could radically change the outlook, but that has not kept the financial markets from worrying.

"It's the 1983 and 1984 deficits that have the markets worried," said Thomas Thomson, chief economist at the Crocker National Bank. He said that "a budget compromise between the president and Congress could have an amazingly good effect on the market" and would help bring interest rates down at night," he said.

By removing the specter of large deficits in coming years, Mr. Thomson said, interest rates would be more likely to decline, even if the U.S. economy began to recover, "because the slowdown in inflation, which the markets have ignored, would be more prominent."

A recent estimate by the Office of Management and Budget showed that the Reagan adminis-

tration's spending and tax proposals could lead to a \$180-billion deficit in fiscal 1983 and \$220 billion in fiscal 1984.

Even if the deficits are smaller than the CBO's projection, the burden on the financial markets will be large, since the Treasury must borrow enough to finance the deficit as well as refinance the maturing portion of the \$1 trillion of debt it already has outstanding.



## U.S. Survey Shows Slump Is Worsening

*New York Times Service*  
NEW YORK — Wholesale prices for a growing number of products including aluminum, sugar, gasoline and steel — continued to decline in March, an indication of further weakening in the economy, according to a survey of purchasing managers in the United States.

"Even any premiums we were paying a couple of months ago for delivery and other services have dropped dramatically," said Jack Halmien of Mueller Brass, a subsidiary of Sharon Steel. "We find that we can get lower prices for almost everything but a few chemical items."

In the March poll of 245 companies representing 21 industries by the National Association of Purchasing Management, 33 percent of the managers reported lower prices, the highest number in three decades. In February, 23 percent reported lower prices.

Also, 35 percent of the managers said business in the first quarter was worse than in the last quarter of 1981.

"Lower prices is the only bright spot," said Charles T. Haffey, a Pfizer Inc. vice president and chairman of the association's business survey committee. "We see no evidence of an upturn in the economy from the other indicators," such as production rates, purchasing habits and employment.

The overall pessimism about the economy was reflected in the association's composite index, which dropped to 37.4 percent in March from 39.4 percent in February. Fifty-one on the index, scaled from zero to 100, would show that 50 percent of the industries were contracting while 50 percent were expanding.

The number of managers troubled about the business outlook for the next 12 months rose to 27 percent from 16 percent at the end of last year.

The managers blamed both the specter of big federal budget deficits and the Federal Reserve's tight money policy for aggravating high interest rates.

"We were hoping that we would see an improvement before this," said Ralph Baker, a vice president at Corning Glass Works.

## Saudi Arabia Devalues Rial to 3.43 to Dollar

*Reuters*

BAHRAIN — The Saudi Arabian rial was devalued to 3.43 to the dollar from 3.42, effective immediately, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency said in Riyadh.

SAMA declined to give any reason for Monday's action — the ninth devaluation since December, 1980 — and Gulf bankers said they could see no reason for the timing of the parity change. "The only purpose that seems to be served by today's change is to remind people that the parity can change," a dealer said.



Georges Berthoin, European chairman of the Trilateral Commission, conferred with former Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller at the meeting of the so-called Rich Man's Club, while Yoshiro Sakuruchi, the foreign minister of Japan, followed the action elsewhere.

## Trilateral Task Force Urges Japan To Unilaterally Open Its Markets

*The Associated Press*

TOKYO — A task force of the Trilateral Commission on Monday urged Japan to take "unilateral steps" to make its markets more accessible and bolster the international free trade system.

The commission, a private forum of political and business leaders from North America, Japan and Western Europe, opened its 13th session here Sunday.

"Japan is economically best prepared to undertake the kind of strong initiative that is needed" to stave off protectionism, said the task force report prepared by Graham Allison of Harvard University's School of Government, former Japanese trade representative Nobuhiko Ushiba and Thierry de Montbrial of the French Institute for International Relations.

The second day of the three-day meeting also focused on the threats to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Former U.S. Trade Representative Robert Strauss urged industrialized countries to "reaffirm their commitment to the GATT system ... to halt this crisis of confidence in the global trading system and the drift toward protectionism and bilateralism."

He said Japan must realize that "faster changes are necessary in Japan's economic and trading policies" and West Europe must discard protectionist measures as "economically and politically addictive and inconsistent with the long-term health of their economies."

On the opening day, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakuruchi promised that his country will take more unilateral steps to promote world trade. However, he said, the "emotional" responses by the United States and Western Europe to the lingering trade issue may possibly lead to protectionism and weaken their economies.

## Falklands Dispute Creates Uncertainty on Euromart

(Continued from Page 9)

Bank of England is still in the process of putting together the detailed instructions on implementing the weekend action by Parliament freezing Argentine assets. Nevertheless, the U.K. law does not attempt to affect the business of the parent organization of foreign banks resident in Britain.

### Default Danger

Argentina has responded in kind, banning financial transactions with U.K. banks. This adds a further Euromarket complication as Lloyds Bank is agent for a number of outstanding Argentine loans.

One role played by the agent bank is to receive interest payments from the borrower to be paid to the syndicate of lenders, in addition, the U.K. branches of some U.S. banks are also agent for some loans. Transferring this responsibility to the home office would be a cumbersome process, provided of course it would be legal under the new law.

Failure to receive payments of interest would be cause for non-U.K. lenders to declare Argentina in default — due to the traditional clauses in loan contracts declaring all loans due if any one is in default.

Also on Sunday, Adam Malik,

the vice president of Indonesia proposed a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The sole participant from developing countries said, "The present disarray in the world economy ... reflects a much more fundamental malfunctioning of the international economic system itself."

He called on rich and poor countries to attain greater stability and predictability of basic commodity supply, increased flows of financial resources and to reverse "the present dangerous slide towards more protectionism."

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## Fed Allows First Union Between Bank, Thrift

*New York Times Service*

DAYTON, Ohio — The Federal Reserve Board has approved the first merger between a commercial bank holding company and a thrift institution by allowing the Interstate Financial Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, to buy the Scioto Savings and Loan Association of Columbus.

Although the combination is not expected to lead to many similar mergers, "it does get a process started where there will be increased opportunities for banks and bank holding companies to acquire savings and loans," Perry Wydman, president of Interstate Financial, said after the Fed approved the merger at a special meeting Sunday.

Interstate Financial, with assets of \$650 million, will limit Scioto's services to those offered by federally chartered savings and loans and keep Scioto's operations separate from those of its commercial banking and other subsidiaries, Mr. Wydman said.

Leading to the merger was Scioto's string of operating losses in recent years, reflecting the battering the entire thrift industry has taken from high interest rates. Scioto has \$35 million in assets.

In other actions over the weekend, the Federal Home Loan Bank

Board said First Financial Savings & Loan of Downers Grove, Ill., would be merged into First Federal Savings and Loan of Chicago. The combination will have assets of more than \$4.3 billion.

And the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. organized the takeover of Western Savings Bank of Haverford, Pa., by the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society to keep Western from failure. The combination will have assets of \$3.5 billion, restoring the Philadelphia bank to the position of largest savings bank in the United States.

The directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which assisted the merger, approved the merger Saturday to save the failing Western.

Prior to the merger, PSFS had assets of approximately \$7.4 billion and Western had assets of approximately \$2.1 billion.

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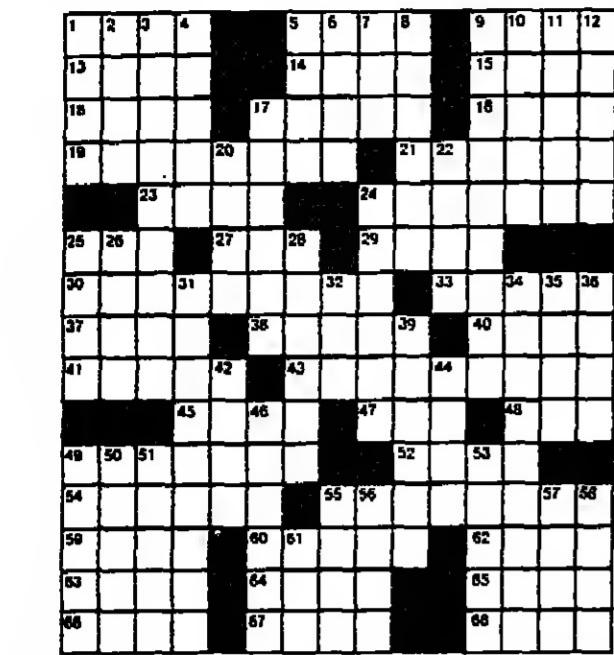
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CROSSWORD *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*

**ACROSS**

- 1 MacDougal and Hodges
- 5 Fetch bread
- 9 Cate occupant
- 13 First of multitudes
- 14 Vocal part
- 15 At a distance
- 16 No more than
- 17 Actor Lloyd
- 18 Zitherlike instrument
- 19 Plane curve
- 21 Red Bordeaux
- 23 Smooth
- 24 Cottages
- 25 One source of protein
- 27 Suffer
- 28 Rhodes, to Rocco
- 30 Way
- 32 Restaurateur's decision
- 37 —d'égisile (pew)
- 38 Taken in
- 40 Fume
- 41 Upbeat, in music
- 43 French star who wed Tyrone Power
- 45 Whistle-blowing time
- 47 Long follower
- 48 Air, in compounds
- 49 People of Finistere

**DOWN**

- 1 Umrella
- 2 Notion
- 3 Trappers' footwear
- 4 Slander
- 5 Reading
- 6 breve
- 7 RR stop
- 8 Llano dweller's garment
- 9 Ornament on a chain
- 10 Burning
- 11 Impressionist
- 12 Witches roles
- 13 Glad tidings, proverbially
- 20 Flee
- 22 Lead in "Shane"
- 24 Actor Richard from L.A.
- 25 Exile Isle
- 26 Equipment
- 28 Cronus and Oceanus
- 31 Particle
- 32 ...this— of York: Shak.
- 34 Powders used in skin lotions
- 35 Make gooey eyes
- 36 Bring up
- 38 Family of weebies
- 42 Promptly
- 44 Machete
- 46 Tip of the House
- 49 Item that may need alignment
- 50 Moroccan capital
- 51 Queen of the courts after King
- 53 Suggest
- 55 Cover a way, in a way
- 56 Hoary
- 57 Proterobance
- 58 First "Commander of the Faithful"
- 61 Jain predecessor

## WEATHER

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ALGARVE	17 52 12 52 Cloudy	MANILA	15 59 7 45 Cloudy	Foggy	
ALDERS	22 55 12 57 Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
AMSTERDAM	17 63 4 43 Foggy	MILAN	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
ANKARA	12 54 4 39 Cloudy	MOSCOW	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
ATHENS	20 60 10 56 Foggy	MUNICH	17 63 17 57 Cloudy	Foggy	
AUSTRALIA	15 55 10 55 Cloudy	NAGOYA	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
BANGKOK	35 55 25 79 Overcast	NASHVILLE	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
BEIRUT	22 48 7 45 Cloudy	NEW DELHI	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
BERLICHEN	17 53 12 58 Cloudy	NEW YORK	17 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
BOSTON	15 47 12 77 Windy	NICE	17 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
BRUSSELS	17 54 6 43 Cloudy	OSLO	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
BUDAPEST	22 55 12 52 Cloudy	PARIS	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
BURNES-EST	25 57 26 58 Cloudy	PEKING	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
CAIRO	23 52 12 57 Cloudy	PRAGUE	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
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COPENHAGEN	16 56 11 56 Foggy	ROME	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
CORDOBA SOL	16 56 11 56 Foggy	SALISBURY	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
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DUBLIN	17 54 6 43 Foggy	SINGAPORE	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
EDINBURGH	15 56 6 43 Foggy	STOCKHOLM	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
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JERUSALEM	10 56 7 45 Rain	VIENNA	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
LIMA	21 54 16 63 Cloudy	VIENNA	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
LISBON	17 53 11 52 Cloudy	VIENNA	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
LONDON	20 56 11 52 Cloudy	VIENNA	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	
LOS ANGELES	20 56 11 52 Cloudy	ZURICH	15 54 13 55 Cloudy	Foggy	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 5, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the last 10 days: \* daily; \*\* weekly; \*\*\* monthly; \*\*\*\* quarterly.

## BAKERS JULIUS BAER &amp; CO LTD

—id 1 Fund ..... SF 481.00

—id 2 Fund ..... SF 712.00

—id 3 Stocker ..... SF 584.00

—id 4 Fund ..... SF 584.00

BANK VON ERNST & CO AG PB 1577 Bern

—id 1 Fund ..... SF 16.24

—id 2 Fund ..... SF 16.24

—id 3 Fund ..... SF 16.24

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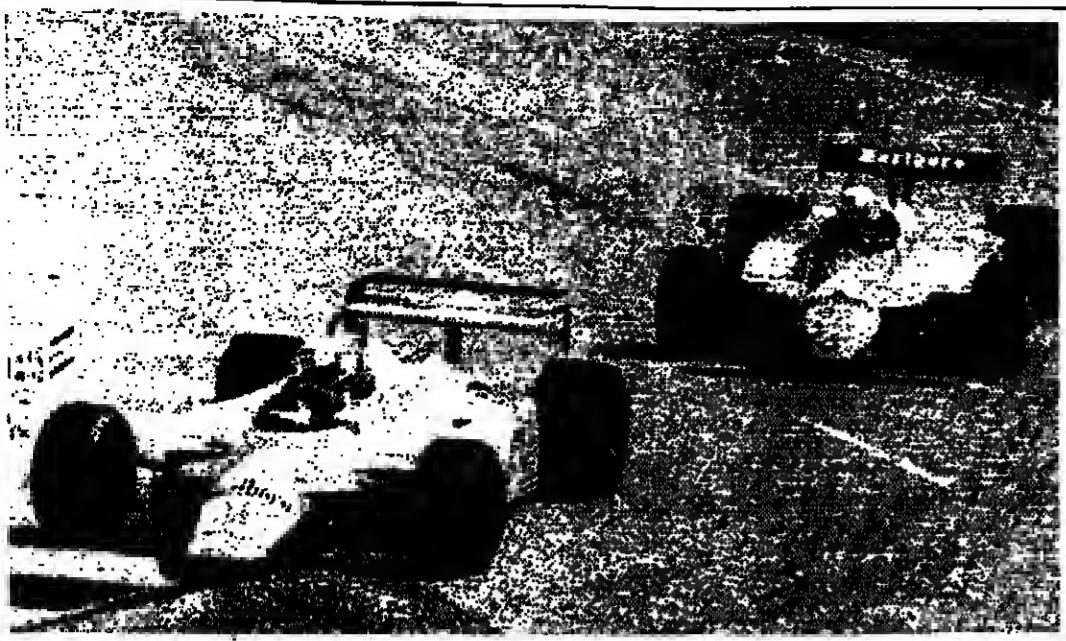
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—id 84 Fund ..... SF 16.2

The Associated Press  
After Niki Lauda overtook Andrea de Cesaris on lap 15, the Long Beach Grand Prix was all over.

## Lauda Easily Wins U.S. Grand Prix

From Agency Dispatches

**LONG BEACH, Calif.** — Niki Lauda of Austria capped his return to Formula One racing with an easy victory over Keke Rosberg of Finland in Sunday's seventh annual Long Beach Grand Prix.

Moving his McLaren into the lead on the 15th lap of the 75-lap race, Lauda breezed home unchallenged with a 14-second margin over Rosberg's Williams.

Canadian Gilles Villeneuve finished third, but the steward early Monday disqualified him Ferrari for "illegal rear coachwork" — based on a protest by the Tyrrell team. The protest involved the Ferrari's rear wings, designed to use air resistance to stabilize the car. Ferrari engineers had attached two wings; others in the race had just one.

As a result, Riccardo Patrese of Italy, driving a Brabham, moved from fourth to third and Tyrrell driver Michele Alboreto of Italy from fifth to fourth.

Lauda, 33, retired in 1979, having won the world championship in 1975 and 1977, but returned to racing this year. Last October, Lauda embarked on a physical conditioning program of weight lifting, gymnastics, cycling and cross-country skiing that made him, he said, "more fit than when I retired."

In winning his 18th Formula One race, Lauda averaged 81.4 mph for the 166.7 miles over the 12-turn street course. Sunday's was his first victory since the 1978 Italian Grand Prix; his victory total ranks him first among active drivers and fourth on the all-time grand prix list.

is always the best, so this is the best."

Lauda moved into third place in the driver standings behind Rosberg, whose second earned him six points and gave him a leading total of 14, and Alain Prost of France, who won in South Africa.

Defending world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil is in fourth place after failing to finish Sunday. Piquet was running sixth when he crashed into a wall on the 26th lap; he was unhurt, but his car was out for the day.

Track conditions, attrition and several crashes accounted for the lack of competition during the second half of Sunday's race. Eleven of the 15 cars that did not finish were knocked out by accidents, mostly one-car run-ins with the concrete retaining wall.

From lap 40 onward, there was only one major position change. On the 61st lap, Patrese took over the 24th place by passing Alboreto.

Lauda began in the 26-car field's No. 2 spot, next to pole-sitter Andrea de Cesaris of Italy in an Alfa-Romeo. He trailed de Cesaris by eight seconds at the end of the first lap but began closing the gap and passed him coming out of the Shoreline straight, the longest of the 2.3-mile circuit.

An early challenge by the Renault team of René Arnoux and Frost ended on the lap 6 when Bruno Giacomelli's Alfa-Romeo rammed the rear of Arnoux's third-place car, eliminating both.

A few laps later, Frost was out with brake problems.

**Complaints**

After taking over the lead, Lauda at one point had a 53-second advantage and seemed capable of slowing away at will. "I slowed down in the last half of the race," he said. "There was no point in going faster."

In two previous 1982 races, Lauda finished fourth in the South African Grand Prix but failed to score in the Brazilian. "I said it would take three races to get back in winning form," he said. "I was right, thank God. The last victory

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Art Buchwald

## Selling the Winners In Enchilada Election

**WASHINGTON** — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Si down."

"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assumption Party of Miguel Tortilla."

"Who is Tortilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a slide of Tortilla giving blood to the Red Cross. Next."

"That looks like Beverly Hills."

"It is. The Gomez family, which owns all the vanilla plantations in Enchilada, resides there."

"Who takes care of their affairs back home?"

"The Sambico Death Squads.

### Cloud of Alcohol Spotted in Space

From Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Ever since they first glanced up at the sky, earthlings have been curious about just what's up there. Ben M. Zicker, man a scientist at the University of Maryland, has made one of those discoveries that make years of staring seem worthwhile.

At the center of our galaxy, he says, are molecular clouds containing alcohol, ethyl alcohol, the kind found in liquor — to fill more than 10,000 containers the size of the earth.

Bur don't start looking for a mixer yet: According to a report in Scientific American magazine, the booze is in huge clouds containing 100,000 times as much water as spirit, which makes it about 0.002

percent alcohol. The Sambicos claim to have wiped out 20 villages in the Olé Mountains. They're policemen by day, and work for the Gomez family at night. Destino runs on the National Unity and Freedom Party under the political slogan "Land Reform Sucks." He got 18 percent of the vote.

"Can we deal with him?"

"We're going to have to, because he's formed a coalition with Tortilla. Next slide."

"I don't recognize that fellow."

"That is the 'Gorilla of Guevas,' who represents the United Papillon Front, a group that splintered off from Destino because the National Unity and Freedom Party gave up the use of machetes during the election. His money comes from the Diego family, which lives in Palm Springs. He got 20 percent of the vote. He's willing to form a government with Destino and Tortilla, provided they go back to using machetes against the Indians."

"How do we explain him to the American people?"

"As an Enchilada freedom fighter who has read every book on Thomas Jefferson. Here is that crumb Jimenez Tipperillo, the loser we supported in the elections. Even with CIA help and a \$50-million military slush fund he couldn't pull it off."

"We're going to have to back away from him."

"We have already. We put out the book we sleep with a picture of Fidel Castro under his pillow."

"What are the rest of the slides?"

"Photos of the Enchilada Marxist guerrillas raping and pillaging the country."

"How did we get them?"

"We took them in Uganda, but who the hell is going to know the differences?"

"It looks like a pretty convincing slide to me. Of course, if we continue our military aid, the president is going to have to certify that the new government believes in human rights."

"That's no problem. I spoke to Tortilla on the phone this morning and he assured me that anyone who opposes the new government's human rights policy will be shot in the knees."

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## The Original 'Red Badge of Courage'

The Full Version of Stephen Crane's Novel Finally Will Be Published

By Herbert Mitgang  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — A classic work of American literature that millions of readers have long regarded as the great U.S. Civil War novel — Stephen Crane's "The Red Badge of Courage" — is about to be brought out in full as the author wrote it.

The novel was cut and changed for publication in 1895 to popularize it and to play down some of its gloominess. The "new" edition is 55,000 words — 5,000 longer than the edition that students have considered the last word.

The new version of the novel restores phrases, sentences, paragraphs, even an entire chapter. Crane's widow, Clara Taylor, who before their marriage ran a brothel called the Hotel de Dream in Jacksonville, Fla., gave away some of the manuscript pages after her husband's death in 1900 at the age of 29. The scattered pages eventually turned up in different archives.

The new "Red Badge" will be published in June by W.W. Norton & Co. Henry Crabb Robinson, the editor who reconstructed the new edition, acknowledged that, even in its 1895 version, the novel is a masterpiece. Nevertheless, he said in an interview after providing an advance photocopy of his material for the book:

"The book's perceptions and the author's motives will now have to be re-examined by scholars and students. For the full novel emerges as a richer work of the imagination and a much more modern view of the ambi-

guities in the American character. It is not simply an improvement, but comes close to being a different novel."

"Despite the changes, the book was a success in 1895; but it has puzzled experts since then who felt parts of the narrative were confused and blurred. Now the characteristic psychological and moral irony that runs through Crane's other work is restored, because this is the book he really wrote."

### Even More Bitter

Binder added that "Red Badge" emerged as an even more bitter statement against the physical and psychological horrors of war, that it raised greater doubts about purification through battle and that it became a more complex study of the dark forces in human nature.

"The Red Badge of Courage" was the first unromanticized novel of the Civil War to attain popularity. Its "heroes" are not heroes, but civilians under arms.

During the test of battle he suffered and fear, Crane described his central character, Henry Fleming, as a youth whose mind is in a "tumult of agony and despair."

The "red badge" for his friend Jim Conklin is the wound of which Jim dies; it is the psychological badge, the wound of conscience.

The novel was made into a film in 1951, with Audie Murphy, Royal Dano and Bill Mauldin, and was directed by John Huston.

The deletions in the original manuscript were made by Ripley Hitchcock, Crane's editor at D. Appleton & Co. of New York, early in 1895. Binder believes Hitchcock wanted to reach more readers and give less offense to middle-class tastes. When the book appeared on the eve of the new century, the revolt of U.S. realists writers against the romantic writers in fiction and reportage — was just beginning.

"I try to give to readers a slice of life," Crane observed about his work. But Binder maintains that Crane went along with the editor's suggestions and cuts, making many perfucency changes of his own, because he was not yet famous and was eager to have the book published.

The deletions in the original manuscript were made by Ripley Hitchcock, Crane's editor at D. Appleton & Co. of New York, early in 1895. Binder believes Hitchcock wanted to reach more readers and give less offense to traditional standards of mankind. One deletion was, "His eyes had the expression of those of a criminal who thinks his guilt little and his punishment great and knows that he can find no words."

The missing Chapter XII underscores that Crane was attempting to tell more than a halting tale; he wished to make a large statement about the individuality of life. The chapter's opening paragraphs are:

"It was always clear to the youth that he was entirely different from other men; that his mind had been cast in a unique mold. Hence, laws that might be just to the ordinary man, were,

two years before, he had brought out his first novel, "Maggie: A Girl of the Streets," at his own expense.

Binder said Crane originally was a success in 1895; but it has puzzled experts since then who felt parts of the narrative were confused and blurred. Now the characteristic psychological and moral irony that runs through Crane's other work is restored, because this is the book he really wrote."

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"Maggie: A Girl of the

Streets," at his own expense.

"Maggie" was not made all with one stamp and colored green.

"It was of no general pattern.

"It was not right to measure his acts by a worldwide standard.

"The laws of the world were

wrong because through the vain

spectacles of their makers, he

appeared, with all men, as of a

common size and of a green col-

or.

"There was no justice on the

earth when justice was meant.

"Men were too puny and prattling

to know anything of it. If there

was a justice, it must be in the

hands of a God."

The reader of the new edition

learns that Crane had intended

Henry to wish for "a little red

badge of courage." Binder con-

tends that the author's ironic

meaning was lost by the deletion

of the word "little."

Hitchcock was designed to offer

the public a conventional war-

story protagonist, one who ends

as a hero," according to Binder.

Crane's editor believed that a

psychologically complex charac-

ter, whose thoughts revealed cyn-

icism about God and country,

might disturb readers.

For Crane, however, enough

time had passed after the Civil

War for him to show that the

harshness of battle could not be

hidden beneath literary valing-

ry.

Now the writing itself emerges

more eloquently in many places,

Binder said. He cited one of

Crane's most remarkable meta-

phors about Henry that was cut:

"Through his suffering, he peers

into the core of things and sees

that the judgment of man is this-

iedown in wind."

The University of Virginia has

most of the Crane papers; other

parts are at Harvard, Columbia

and the University of Michigan.

Conrad Hilton, son of Conrad

Hilton, was only 17 when she

married Conrad in 1922. She was

much younger than he was, and

that made her promise never to

reveal her age.

Conrad Hilton died in 1969.

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